INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

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Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 188- BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY SHOT AT

MR. ABIDALLY JAFFARBHOY IN CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Hooliganism Of The "Wets" At Charni Road.

The rowdyism of the "wet" champions reinforced by the riff-raff elements took a serious turn on Monday night.

Mr. Abidally Jaffarbhoy, one of the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. received a bullet shot in the leg on Monday night in front of the New Davar Bar, Charni Road Junction while he was persuadiig the crowd of hooligans and spectators to disperse. Before Mr. Abidally was hit reports of shots were heard it is alleged, fired by residents living in the building in which the Davar Bar is situated.

HIT BY BULLET.

As Mr. Abidally was lying on the road stunned by the bullet and before he could know what was the matter with him a soda water bottle was hurled at him which struck him on the head and he began to bleed profusely.

REMOVED TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

He was removed to the Congress Free Hospital and Dr. Dhuru and other medical men of the Hospital immediately attended to his injuries. Mr. Abidally was put under chloroform and his right leg was opened on the operation table but it seems that the bullet has penetrated too deep and has so far not been extricated. He will be X-rayed to-morrow and it is feared that the leg will have to be amputed. The injuries on the head are also serious but fortunately the soda water bottle seems to have not done its worst or else Mr. Abidally will have, in addition, lost one of his eyes.

NO ARREST BY POLICE.

So far the police have made no arrests. But after the incident about a dozen policemen armed with 'lathis' were guarding the New Davar Bar throughout the night.

In addition to Mr. Abidally 15 more men were treated by the Congress Hospital for injuries received in the night near about the Bar, one of the injured is detained in the Hospital.

It seems the New Davar Bar was picketed as usual by women pickets assisted by a number of men volunteers. The trouble began early in the evening when the riff-raff element, mostly consisting of Parsis, and a few Hindu and Muslim hooligans, began to hurl stones, brickbats and even soda water bottles at the pickets and the crowd that used to gather.

The B. P. C. C. Secretaries were taking rounds of the locality and persuading the crowd to disperse. But the hooligan element and some of the residents of the building seemed to have a novel idea of frightening away the pickets and it is alleged number of reports of revolver shots were heard from time to time.

As the situation was taking an ugly turn the Bar was closed at 8 p.m. by the owner but curiously enough the hooligans seemed to indulge in their wild orgy all the more after the Bar was closed.

Mr. Abidally had nearly pacified the crowd and succeeded in dispersing it when all of a sudden he felt dizzy and fell to the ground, a bullet having hit him the right leg below the ankle. Before he would get up he was hit on the head by a soda water bottle.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP BASEL BERLN EXPRESS

Bomb Explodes : 19 Injured

OUTRAGE AIMED AT ... DRS. BRUENING & CURTIUS ?

LONDON, Aug.

Berlin.—Coming on the eve of the plebiscite, and in view of the fact that some carriages were from Italy, a tremendous sensation has been caused by the Basel Berlin Express outrage in which a powerful bomb exploded under the train while passing Jutterbog, resulting in three persons being seriously injured and 16 sustaining slight injuries.

There is the growing belief that train-wreckers thought that Drs. Bruening and Curtius were among the passengers and that the outrage was aimed at them.—Reuter.

SEARCH FOR MURDERERS CONTINUES

Arrests Of Nazis & Communists

LONDON, August 10.

The police report that one civilian was killed and 15 were wounded at Bulow Square. Sporadic firing which continued till early hours of the morning has now died down. The search for the murderers of police officers continues. Civilians entering the isolated area are forced to raise their hands above their heads and submit to the most searching police scrutiny. The police intervened in the scuffle between Nazis and Communists in Schonenberg district, and arrested 11 Nazis and 64 Communists.—Reuter.

PRUSSIAN DIET NOT TO BE DISSOLVED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Berlin.—It can now be stated that the Prussian plebiscite does not show the necessary majority of electors in favour of dissolution. Figures indicate that only in a few districts of East Prussia, Pomerania and Holstein, over 50 per cent. of the electors voted for dissolution. The majority of electors in the towns abstained from voting, and thus ensured failure of the extremist attack on the Prussian Government.—Reuter.

ONLY 37 P. C. VOTE IN FAVOUR OF DISSOLUTION

LONDON, August 10.

Berlin.—The Final un-official plebcite figures show that 9,784,000 voted in favour of dissolution, making only 37 per cent. of the entire electorate.—Reuter.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Maharashtra Congress Secretary's Application.

DISMISSED BY HIGH COURT

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee dismsised on Monday the application filed by Mr. Hari Moreshwar Joshi, against the order of Mr. R. R. Sonalkar, First Class Magistrate of Alibag in the sedition case against him.

WANTED SESSIONS TRIAL.

The applicant is the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and of the Chirner Satyagraha Defence Fund. He is charged with sedition under Section 124-A in respect of a speech he delivered at Panvel on May 10 last. He was released on a bail of Rs. 10,000 by the High Court some time ago. The applicant wanted the case to be committed to the Sessions at Thana, but the Magistrate has passed an order that if he was satisfied on the evidence that there is a 'prima facie' case against the applicant, he would frame a charge and try the case himself. The applicant, therefore, now approached the High Court.

MR. MUNSHI'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who appeared for the applicant submitted that one of the important points to be decided in a sedition case like this was what would be the effect on the minds of the audience as a result of the words allegzed to have been used by the accused. It was a point which might be properly decided by a jury, more particularly because the applicant was a well known publicist and secretary of Maharashtra Congress Committee. Trial by jury was regarded a valuable privilege, and the applicant was willing to take the risk of a higher sentence at the Sessions Court, in case of his conviction instead of the maximum of 2 years which the Magistrate was competent to impose.

Another point and a more important point, to be decided was the meaning of the words used by the applicant. For this purpose the impression on the mind of the jury was far more important than the impression on the mind of the judge. In this particular case the words alleged to have been used by the applicant were in question, and, therefore, a jury would be the best judge in the matter. The status of the applicant also entitled him to a trial by jury.

APPLICATION OPPOSED.

Mr. P .B. Shingne, Government Pleader, opposing the application, said that under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate had the discretion to try the case himself if he so desired. If such applications were allowed, there would be no end to it. Higher courts were, therefore, very cautious in such matters, and would not interfere unless there were sufficient reasons.

In dismissing the application, the Chief Justice observed that the legislature had not seen it fit to provide that every case of sedition should be tried by jury. His Lordship saw no reason to interfere in this particular case.

Mr. Justice Barlee, in his concurring judgment, observed that a First Class Magistrate would be far more likely to understand the evidence and to interpret it correctly than a combination of gentlemen. Mr. Munshi had not said anything about the Magistrate, and his Lordship did not think that the Magistrate would be unfair.

"PEOPLE'S PARTY" FOR C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Aug. 10.

A new party called the "Peoples Party" has been recently formed in the C. P. Legislative Council and it is likely that it will run a candidate for the Presidentship of the Council. The Democratic Party which is at present the dominant party will meet on 22nd inst. when its party candidate will be considered and fixed.—A.P.

40 PERSONS DIE OF CHOLERA IN NASIK.

Municipality Distributes Medicines Free.

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Aug. 7.

Forty persons died of cholera in Nasik according to the latest report published by the Health Officer. The total number of attacks are 51. Most of the attacks are due to the polution of river water. The pipe water supply is chlorinated by the Sanitary Committee. The Municipality has made arrangements for inocculation, distribution of bili-vaccine and destruction of over-ripe Madras (tatapuri) mangoes. The Municipality is carrying on the work of disinfection and is supplying free medicine to persons attacked.

From June 26 to July 31 the attacks and deaths were 44 and 34 respectively. On August 1 there were three attacks and one death, on 2 three and one, on 3 one and two, on 4 and 5 nil, on 6 three attacks and three deaths. Of the total number of cases of cholera, 46 attacks and 36 deaths were local, while 5 attacks and 4 deaths were imported.

SUICIDES FROM STARVATION IN FAMINE AFFECTED BENGAL.

—:o:—

WOMEN WITHOUT CLOTHES UNABLE TO STIR OUT.

Appeal For Help To The Distressed. ...

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A largely attended meeting under the auspices of the Bengal Congress Flood Relief Committee was held this evening at Albert Hall under the Presidency of Sir P. C. Roy.

Harrowing tales of the miseries caused by the flood were narrated by speakers, who had personally inspcted the affected areas.

Relief Committee is handicapped for want of funds. Appeals were made for the liberal contributions from all over India to enable the Committee to cope with the situation.

Standing crops of jute and paddy for harvesting were totally destroyed leaving the people absolutely resourceless.

Famine of cloth is no less remarkable than food. Womenfolk are unable to stir out of their houses owing to scanty cloth. The number of suicides from starvation are increasing alarmingly. The Congress relief committee has opened several centres in affected areas.

SERIOUS VERAVAL SITUATION.

Viceroy's Intervention Wanted.

(From A Correspondent.)

JETPUR, Aug 10.

The Veraval situation is unchanged. No settlement has been effected yet. The streets and roads continue to be solitary. The Veraval Mahajan has wired to the Viceroy to interfere in the matter. To-day is the 23rd day of the Hindu strike. The Mahajan has wired to Bhopalwala, Junagadh and Berumsahiba for help. In Maliya and Prabhas the situation is grave. Curfew order has been passed in Maliya. The State is reported to be indifferent in the face of such a serious situation. Last night it is reported a futile attempt was made on the life of one Bhatt.

MR. CRUMP DEAD

After Four Days Illness In Hospital

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Simla died at the Ripon Hospital early this morning after four days illness, during which he was suffering from acute gasteritis and cardiac trouble. The funeral will take place this afternoon. The Punjab Government Secretariat, the District Court and Municipal Offices remained closed as a mark of respect for deceased.—A.P.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN AT VENGURLA.

Sugar Boycott Continues

(From a Correspondent.)

VENGURLA Aug. 8.

The local Congress Committee observed the week-ending with 7th inst. as Tilak 'Saptah.' During this week the enrolling of Congress members, the hawking of Khadi, Anti-drinking campaign, Spinning and other work was done.

The Anti-drinking Mela of the local Congress Committee performed its concert on the 7th inst. in the fishermen's locality of the town. Various songs were sung. At the end of the concert Sjt. Walawalker, the Congress Secretary delivered a lecture in which he advised the audience to give up drinking, to resort to Swadeshi in all things, to abolish Untouchability, etc.

The newly elected members of the local municipality met on the 7th inst. for the election of the President for the ensuing three years. There was a keen competition between the former President Mr. Gadekar and the young pleader Mr. Rege. Mr. Rege was duly elected president, elected by a clear majority.

BOYCOTT OF SUGAR.

The boycott of foreign sugar has been successfully carried on for the last six months. During this period foreign sugar worth nearly one lakh would have been imported in this taluka, had there been no boycott. Every year foreign sugar worth Rs. 2 lakhs imported here.

PANICKY SCENES ON LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.

—:o:—

Cotton Reaches Lowest Figure Since 1920.

BUYING IMPROVES VALUE.

LONDON, Aug 10.

Remarkable scenes occurred in Liverpool Cotton Exchange to-day when cotton touched the lowest figure for thirty years.

American futures opened about a hundred points lower, equal to a penny per pound.

Members present were more numerous than for many years and an excietd throng on the floor bore ironic resemblance to the doom days of 1920.

The Morning's price later showed some recovery in consequence of low values attracting increased buying, especially from the Continent.—Reuter.

Crisis In Egyptian Cotton.

TRADING EXTENDED FOR 20 DAYS.

The Alexandria cotton market opened at a decline of £100 on Monday morning as a result of decline in American Cotton prices. The Governmment immediately extended the trading to 20 days in cotton futures and fixed the minimum 100 points below Saturday close.

Sjt. V B. Gogate, a student of the Fergusson College who is being tried for an alleged attempt to shoot the Acting Governor of Bombay, when His Excellency visited the College.

GOVERNOR'S LETTER TO BE DISCUSSED TO-DAY.

—:o:—

Congress Leaders Confer With Merchants.

DESH SEVIKAS' PICKETING ACTIVITIES.

POONA, August 10.

While strictest secrecy is being observed in official circles, it is understood that His Excellency the Governor has not yet sent the communication which Mahatma Gandhi is expecting. It might be issued at any time this eveing or, at the latest, to-morrow.—A.P.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other members of the Working Committee who are in Bombay had a busy time on Monday although there was no meeting of the Working Committee owing to Gandhiji's silence day.

CONFERENCE WITH MERCHANTS

In the forenoon the leaders were engaged in an informal Conference with the merchants of Bombay at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The subject of discussion was certain difficulties which often come in the way of the promotion of Swadeshi. It is understood that the Congress leaders explained to merchants the Congress plans regarding the establishment of the proposed Swadeshi Board.

BOMBAY DESH SEVIKAS.

Early in the afternoon several members of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. had an informal talk with the Desh Sevikas at the new office of the Desh Sevika Sangh in Khetwadi. Mrs. Ferinben Captain and Mrs. Cooshespben Captain, it is understood, initiated the discussion and there was a frank talk about Swadeshi in general and picketing of foreign cloth in particular.

WRITING IN SILENCE.

Mahatmaji spent his day mostly in writing. To-day the Working Committee will sit at 3 a.m. at Mani Bhuvan, Labarnum Road, and discuss the Bombay Government's reply to the issues raised by Mahatmaji.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London. Aug. 10.

Silver ready	12-7/16
Lower	1/4
Silver forward	12-9/16
Lower	1/4

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

1st settlement	42-14-0
2nd settlement	42-9-0

COMMUNISTS CLASH WITH POLICE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Berlin.—Two police captains were killed and a sergeant wounded in a clash with Communists in front of the Communist headquarters at Bulow Square where a large crowd gathered to watch the plebiscite results being posted up. Suddenly shots rang out and police officers fell. The police with swords and revolvers cleared the square and are now making a house-to-house search. They are also searching pedestrians, cyclists and motorists for weapons. Occasional shots are still heard, but the police appear to have the situation well in hand.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Head Office: 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, corner, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 10.

Previous closing rate	8.12
To-day's opening rate	6.80
Difference	—1.32
To-day's closing rate	6.95
Difference	—1.14
Broach Expectations A-May Rs.	156

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Previous closing rate	4.37
To-day's opening rate	3.42
Difference	—.95
To-day's closing rate	3.66
Difference	—.71

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.B., B.S., for the A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi to teach 3rd and 4th Year classes in Medicines, Pathology and Midwifery, having a thorough practical knowledge in Clinics as well. Preference would be given to one who has previous teaching experience and possesses some knowledge of Unani Termonology also. Pay would be settled subsequently by the Academic Sub Committee and applicant informed accordingly. Please apply sharp to:—The Honorary Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 3391.

WANTED—A MATRICULATE, able to teach Gujrati and Marathi on start of Rs. 35/- p.m. on permanent establishment on three months' probation.
A. 3392.

WANTED—An experienced B.Sc. or B.A. (with Science), B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply with terms to PRINCIPAL, K. D. High School, Chinchani, P. O. Tarapur, District Thana.
A 3385

WANTED—40 more CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. One for selection form to SUPDT. CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RLY. DUTIES, DELHI.
A R5581

Situations Wanted

ECONOMICS HONOURS GUJARATI NAMAWALA GRADUATE seeks appointment in any capacity. Apply Box No. 203, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5629

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple. Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—One Secondhand Four Throw Vertical Belt Driven Cloth Baling Press Pump, having two-2" and three-3" diameter Rams 4" Stroke 80 R. P. M. with double action distribution valve box complete. Apply with specifications THE KRISHNA MILLS, LIMITED Beawar.
N. 3393

Loan

ADVERTISER INVESTING Rs. 50,000 in Indian Talkies Industry wants PARTNER. Contributing equal amount. Fat profits. Write to Box No. 1103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 5627

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—ON LEASEHOLD or monthly rent, an up-to-date airy and well ventilated SHOW ROOM and BUSINESS PREMISES on Queen's Road, next to Jeejibhoy Institute. Most suitable place for Swadeshi Stores, Piece goods Merchants, Motor and Radio business. Apply to EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road.
C 3359

Medical

INTERNAL HAIR-DYE (Tonic)—Its 40 days Internal use turns White Hair into Jet Black by roots till Life. Besides it Sharpens Memory, aids Eye-sight, confirms Teeth, restores Manhood, cures Piles, Constipation, and prolongs Life. Price 40 days' use Rs. 10/13, with postage. DOORWESHI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 8, Laheria Sarai (Bihar).
T R5610R

Educational

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, LONDON—Graduateship and Associate-Membership Examinations will be held at Bombay on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, 1931—Syllabus: three annas. Application form: two annas. Entries registered up to 15th September, 1931. Apply R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
E 3326

Property Wanted

WANTED—A small vacant PLOT, measuring about 500 yards, at Ville Parle, near Gorebunder Road preferred. Apply Box No. 1102, Advt .Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 5325

Motors and Accessories

TO ALL OVERLAND WILLYS KNIGHT & WHIPPET OWNERS.—Over Rs. 50,000/- worth of genuine parts and accessories for the above cars being sold out at ridiculously low prices. Car owners requiring these spares now or later will find it to and their advantage to write for quotations for their needs to the liquidator, THE NAGPUR AUTOMOBILE AND GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., in Voluntary Liquidation, Nagpur (C. P.)
JA R 5613

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 882 of 1931.

Messrs. MANGALDAS KAHANDAS & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. JAGANNATH SITARAM, a firm. ... Defendants.

To

SAGARMAL JAGANNATH, a Partner of the abovenamed Defendant firm.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this Suit against the Defendants praying that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,844-2-0 with interest at annas 8 p.c. per mensem on Rs. 3,498-12-0 from Chaitar Vad 30 Samvat Year 1987 (17 April 1931) till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 p.c. till payment. The suit is fixed for hearing and final disposal for the 26th day of August, 1931, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs
3394.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers on the 25th day of July, 1931, under instructions from Mr. Kheraj Jaiwant, pursuant to the power of sale vested in him as the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of January, 1930, and on account and at the risk of Harischandra Mahaduji and Nirabai, daughter of the said Harischandra Mahaduji the mortgagors, our client was the highest bidder and was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing 93 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 173, 132 New No. 11457, 11490, Old Survey No. 1/102 and 97, New Survey No. 3583 and part of 1/3584 Cadastral Survey No. 180 of the Mazagaon division together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5288, Street No. Old 22-24 and New Street No. 48 situate at Copper Smith Road Mazgaon in the registration sub district of Bombay and bounded on the North by the house of Harkoo Dhravan Kolee on the south by the house of Bividia Gopal Patel, on the East by Copper Smith Road and on the West by the property of Ardeshir Cawasji Wadia.

Dated this 10th day of August 1931.

DHARAMSHI DINKARRAU & NANDLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3395.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., on the 4th day of August, 1931, at the instance of H.H. Wadia Esqr., the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 1258 of 1929 (E. C. Ghadialli vs. Dr. D. J. Soonawala and Ors.) our clients were the highest bidder and declared the Purchasers of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that Piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuage tenement dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2185 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128, New No. 1040, Old Survey No. 82, New Survey No. 1/7067 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 638 of the Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say: on or towards the East partly by the property of the Purchasers and partly by the property of Raghavji Purshottam on or towards the West and North by the property of Cursetji Maneckji Cursetji and on or towards the South by the property of the Purchasers and the said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3400-(2), and Street Nos. 94-C and 94-D.

Dated this 8th day of Aug. 1931.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys
3388.

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee on Thursday at 4 p.m.
Folies Bergere Revue.
"PARIS"
With IRENE BORDINI and JACK BUCHANAN.
First National All-Colour Hit!

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Story of a Chorus Girl
BROWN SUGAR
featuring
CONSTANCE CARPENTER.
From the Stage Play by Lady Arthur Lever.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Minstrel Don Juan
RUDY VALEE
in
THE VAGABOND LOVER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Production.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Aug. 11.
Himalaya, Gesvin, Trieste.
Jalarashmi, Matcnes, Rangoon.
Clan Macvicar, Rodgers, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Aug. 11.
Aquileia, De Zoffo, Genoa.

LOADING.
Bombay, Aug. 11.
Steamer Himalaya for Trieste.
Steamer Masula for London.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Calcutta.

S.S. Himalaya:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer "Himalaya" arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

S.S. Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's. steamer "Jalarashmi" arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon. with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Clan Macvicar:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macvicar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Aquileia: The M Italiana mail steamer "Aquileia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 10.
1 Tango Maru, Kobe, 12-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
2 Malwa, London, 22-8, M M & Co. Co.
3 Clan Macolcar Bhawnagar. N.F. J Finlay and Co.
4 Havre Maru Penang. 10-8, O S Kaisha.
6 Trafford Hall, Karachi, 15-8, K. Nixon and Co.
7 Himalaya, Trieste, 16-8, L Triestino.
8 Sonnenfels Bremen, 12-8 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Masula, U K. N F, M M & Co.
12 Branenfels, Karachi, 12-8, L. Edwards Ltd.
14 Aquileia, Genoa, 11-8, L T and M. I.
15 Karanja, Durban, 12-8-31 M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Ward Colombo 12-8 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Vita N.F., N.F. M M and Co.
5 Jehangir Jeddah 12-8 T Morrison and Co.
3 Baroda Busrah 12-8 M M and Co.
7 Jalarashmi, Karachi, N.F. Scindia S N Co.
8 Surada, Calcutta, 11-8, M M & Co.
9 Gazana, Rangoon, 11-8, M M & Co.
12/13 Mirzapore, Kobe, 16-8, M. M. and Co.
14 Jamnagar Bedi Bunder, N F. Lalji Naranji and Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, National S S Co

PRINCESS DOCK

B Subadar, Rangoon, 12-8, T. Morrison and Co.
C/R Ellora, N F N F, M M & Co.
D|E Dogra, Calcutta, 16-8, T Morrison and Co.
F Maur, Bangkok, 11-8, F F Campbell and Co.
G. Sophie Marie, M'Coast, 14-8 Merchant S N Co.
K Sultania, N F N F, Scindia S N Co.
M Ahmedi, M'Coast, N F S Hassum and Co.
P Vasna, Busrah, 14-8, M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macvicar, 11-8-31 J F C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
City of Melbourne, 15-8, K. N. Co.
FROM OSLO.
Vinstra, 9-8, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Treissenfel, 17-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Himalaya, 8-8-31, L.T. C.
FROM NEW YORK.
Silverpine, 8-8-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 18-9 N Y Kaisha.
Sunko Maru, 8-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Malwa, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Ward 11-8 L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels 11-8 L Edwards Ltd.
Branenfels, 12-8, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 11-8-31, M. Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Tango Maru, 12-8-31, N. F. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru N F, O S Kaisha
FOR BUSRAH.
Baroda 12-8 M M and Co.
Vasna, 14-8, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Subedar, 11-8-31, T. M. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8, T M Co.
Surada, 12-8, M M and Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Maur, 10-8 F F Campbell.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, N. F. T. M. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 12-8-31, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Malwa P and O S N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Ward L Edward Ltd.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sonnenfels, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Branenfels L Edwards Ltd.
FOR GENOA
Aquileia M Italiana
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
FOR RANGOON.
Subedar, T. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, T M & Co.
Surada M M and Co.
FOR BUSREH.
Vasna M M and Co.
Baroda M M and Co.
FOR COASTA.
Gazana, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir, T. M. Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Querimba 7-8-31.
Nizam 8-8-31.
Netravati 8-8-31.
Bahaduri, 8-8-31.
Baroda 10-8-31.
Havre Maru 8-8-21.
Sonnenfels 8-8-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

For Haure S.S. "Masula":—2000 cwt. linseed Birla Bros.; 2000 cwt. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 2200 cwt. mustard seed, T.S Thadani and Sons; 500 cwt. myraboilum C. Jivanlal and Co.; 110 bales cotton seed. Stra shrdl mfwy rdh lwypup raw, B. Mavji and Co.: 2000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.

For Dunkirk:—4000 cwt. castor seed, Birla Bros.; 100 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 235 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.

For Hull:—2000 cwt. castor seed, Birla Bros.; 4000 cwt. castor seed, Strauss and Co.; 4000 cwt. castor seed, R. Ratilal and Co.

For Middlesbro:—100 ton Peroxide of manganese ore; J. Finlay and Co.

For London S.S. "Malwa":—2 bales animal skin, M Nissim.

For Liverpool S.S. "Trafford Hall":—49 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 74 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 8000 cwt. myrabolium, Kalyandas Bros.; 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 250 bales cotton raw, Vakhani and Co.

For Antwerp:—3000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji and Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W. T. Suren; 200 cwt. mustard seed, T S Thadani and Son.

For Hull:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Barcelona:—110 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.

For Hamburg S.S. "Sonnenfels":—56 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ld.; 55 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Antwerp:—40 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri, 122 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdom:—15 bales cotton thread waste, Textile Products Ld.; 400 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H. Ramji and Co.

For Trieste S.S. "Himalaya":—12000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.; 14000 cwt. groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.; 20000 groundnuts, 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.; 175 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt. castor seed, K M Nathoo.

For Venice:—2000 cwt. groundnuts, 2000 cwt. castor seed, K Devchand and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.; 110 bales cotton raw, Eastern Exports Mercantile; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 495 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

For Ancona:—1000 cwt. castor seed, T S Thadani and Sons.

For Genoa S.S. "Aquileia":—200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe S.S. "Mirzapore":—100 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co.; 1 bale cotton raw, N. Tutipally.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai S.S. "Tango Maru":—50 bales cotton raw, C K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Aug. 10.

From Calcutta S.S. "Hatipara"; Agents M M and Co.: 2003 bags rice; 5498 tons coal, 145 bales paper, 205 bales H.-cloth, 350 bales gunnies; 20 bales jute canvas; 227 bales jute twine; 2200 bags tea, 183 cks. coal-pitch; 25 drums road tar, 840 drums linseed oil, 121 drums roofing composition, 135 bags cement, 40 bundle jute yarn, 1780 drums paint, 29 drums enamel, 69 pieces cuffers, 1941 pieces pipe-fittings; 5100 pieces fire-bricks.

From Rangoon S.S. "Qurimba": Agents M M and Co.: 23771 bags rice, 1930 bags rice, 9833 pieces teak scantlings; 462 pieces teak planks, 42 pieces teak square; 100 bars lead.

From Coachin:—320 bundle coir rope; 120 bundle coir yarn; 100 bales cotton.

From Somabaya S. S. "Nizami" Agents T Morrison and Co.:—15 bags long pepper; 97 bags coffee; 203 drums alcohol; 51 drums molasses; 7013 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—3152 bags sugar.

From Tuticorin:—572 bales cotton; 224 bales cotton yarn; 20 bags coffee; 23 bags cardamom.

BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET

Huge Losses To Dealers

BOMBAY, August 10.

As a result of drastic decline in the prices of raw cotton, there is considerable nervousness among local cloth dealers. The Stocks of Indian mill cloth are about 150,000 bales and most of the cloth dealers are holding large stocks. Thus in one day their losses will amount to over Rs. 50 lakhs. This state of affairs is expected to result in a crisis as there are no prospects of any demand.

It is reported that Japan is eager to sell, and C. Drill which was quoted at Rs. 4-0 is now offered at Rs. 4.

The decline in cotton prices roughly works out a decrease in cloth price by one anna per lb. Thus the mills will also be put to heavy losses.

It is more or less a general crisis. Commodity prices have declined much lower than the actual cost of production and in some cases, it will be almost impossible to sell.

The whole situation is viewed with grave apprehension and there prevails a feeling of distrust and uneasiness.

Late Dr. K. N. Bahadurji

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The 33rd anniversary of the death of late Dr. Kaiknashru N. Bahadurji was celebrated at Allbless Bag, on Saturday evening, in the presence of a large gathering, when Shams-ul-Ulema Dr. Sir Jivanjee Jamsetji Modi presided.

At the outset the Jashan ceremony was performed, Dasturji Rustomji Edalji Sanjana being the chief officiating priest. Blessings of Ahura Mazda were invoked and the souls of the great departed, remembered and praised with reverence.

This annual function was performed for the last 32 years by late Mr. Hormasji Ardeshar Dubash, the florist, in sacred memory of the great doctor. This year owing to the death of Mr. Dubash this function was organised by his brother Mr. Framroze A. Dubash. The names of the great doctor and late Mr. Hormasji Dubash were remembered with reverence by the assembly.

The Jashan ceremony was followed by the Navjote ceremony in which four poor Parsi children were initiated into Zoroastrianism, the floral and foliage decorations being made in the Persian style.

sed the gathering, and spoke on the importance of the day's functions. He stressed on the best ways of leading a noble life, and helping the poor and the destitute, whose heart-felt blessings would materially benefit the helper.

Ervad Kutar paid a glowing tribute to the President for his many qualities of head and heart and his erudition and pointed out that it was a happy coincidence that Dasturji Rustomji E. Sanjana who was appointed the Head Priest of the Wadia Fire Temple only a day previous, in place of late Dasturji Dorabji P. Sanjana, was the officiating priest, in that evening's functions.

Mr. Framroze A. Dubash then spoke a few words and thanked the President, and others for attending the functions and making them successful.

After participating in dinner that followed the gathering dispersed late at night, after thanking Mr. Framroze Dubash (and also his brother, Mr. Bejonji for his collaboration) in continuing the annual functions undeterred by the sad death of his brother Mr. Hormasji.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN KARWAR

(From Our Correspondent).
KARWAR, Aug. 7.

What is both the first widow-marriage among the higher-caste Hindu in Karwar and the first registy marriage in the District took lace yesterday when Mrs. Lilabai Sajeep, aged 34, a widowed daughter of Rao Saheb B. Subba Rao of Kasargod in S. Kanara, and someime teacher in the National Girl School at Mangalore, was married under the Cour's Act to Mr. A. S. Mundkar, B.A., a widower age 44, and Acting District Deputy Collector, Karwar Division. The legal formality was gone though at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. R. A. Kle, Civil Surgeon, Karwar, who was one of the three witnesses to the ceremony. As the marriage was performed under the Civil Marriage Amendment Act (otherwise called Gour's Civil Marriage Act), the parties belonging, as they do, not only to the same religion, but to the same caste (Saraswat Brahmans), had no occasion to disown all religions, as is here ignorantly believed they did.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Lt-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McCulloch, K. S. Nirmal-Kumarsinhji of Bhavnagar and Colonel Zorawar Singh lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, 9th August.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

PROPER INTERPRETATION OF DEBT PROBLEM :

..... Prof. Shah's Eleborate Minute .....

The following is the introductory Note by Prof. K. T. Shah to his annexure to the Congress select committee's report on financial obligations between Great Britain and India:—

This Committee was appointed by the Working Committee of the All India Congress Committee "to carry out a scrutiny into the financial transactions of the East India Company and the British Government in India, and the so called Public Debt of India and to report on the obligations, which should be in future borne by India or England".

NEED FOR PROPER INTERPRETATION.

I consider that the clear interpretation of these our Terms of Reference, is indispensable for a proper appreciation of the scope and purpose of our Enquiry. Without a clear notion of the main object and aim of this Enquiry,—to appreciate which it is not the absolutely necessary to read into the Reference more than is expressly stated in it,—the Committee, I apprehend, would not be able to do full justice to the subject matter of its Enguiry. I have accordingly tried to formulate, as clearly as I have conceived them, the aims and objects of this Enquiry, as well as the meaning and purpose of this Reference.

OBJECT AND SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

The Terms of the Reference made to this Committee indicate a threefold Enquiry:—(a) There is, in the first place, the aggregate of the transactions of the East India Company and the British Government, which have resulted in considerable financial burdens or obligations being imposed upon India. These burdens continue to press upon this country and its resources even now, if not in the exact form, manner and amount in which they were originally imposed, at least indirectly and as part of those endless obligations which have been incurred without any specific, predetermined term or ending being attached to them. As such, these need to be examined in their proper historic setting, if those concerned are to apprehend fully their place in the existing obligations. At the time these burdens were cast upon India, the Indian people were allowed no voice in the arrangements made; and apart from isolated individual dissents,—like that of John Bright in Parliament,—no one ever gave a thought to the Indian aspect of this one-sided arrangement. The equity and propriety of these transactions need, therefore, to be carefully considered, at a moment when the Indian people are about to take charge of their own administration. The Government of India, which followed or succeeded the Company's Government, in virtue of an Act of Parliament, were saddled with these burdens; and they also, though supposed to be created and instituted in the interests and for the welfare of the Indian people, as the Queen's Proclamation has it, never scrutinised the fairness of the transaction by which they came into charge of the Government of India as it ought to have been at the time, or since.

CONSIDERATION OF GENERAL POLICE.

The transactions of the British Government of India, since the day the present regime came into effect, are the next block of items. In these we include only those transactions which have resulted in financial burdens on India, and which demand a careful scrutiny from the standpoint of the benefit received by the Indian people, that has hitherto never been applied. These burdens or obligations are inextricably mixed up, however, with the general fiscal or financial policy, without some consideration of which it would be all but impossible to understand, much less to scrutinise, individual transactions, or even groups of them made under some convenient principle of classification.

APPORTIONMENT OF OBLIGATIONS.

The third part of the Reference demands a report on the obligations which should in future be borne by India or by England. I hold this clause to mean the apportionment of existing obligations, as scrutinised and recommended upon by the Committee, as between India and England. The reason for including this part of the Reference is, as I conceive it, expalined below in para.6 —

OBJECTS OF THE ENQUIRY.

The Committee's Reference, narrowly interpreted, would perhaps not permit a comprehensive review of the Fiscal and Financial Policy of the Indian Government during the British occupation of the country, which could analyse, in their motives or origins and constituents, the several financial transactions, so as more clearly to bring out their equity or otherwise. But, inasmuch as the latter is the dominant object of the present Enquiry, I consider it indispensable to make such a review of matters of financial policy as bear directly on outstanding financial transactions, and result in substantial burdens. The object of this Enquiry, as I conceive it, is not merely to take up isolated, individual transactions, out of their historical setting, out of their place in the evolution of the entirety of these transactions, and pronounce on their equity, or admissibility as rightful, proper burdens on India, when the country and its Government come once more directly under the people themselves. It should also include such a review of the general financial policy as would throw the individual transactions into their proper perspective and thereby exhibit the fairness or otherwise of each in a proper light. Without such an exhibition in their proper perspective, the reapportionment of India's obligations, individually or in the aggregate, will be impossible.

REFERENCE NOT MERELY FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

I cannot, likewise, interpret the Reference so as to make the purpose of this Enquiry, to be merely a pronouncement of Counsel's opinion on individual transactions or groups of them, from the standpoint of real liability for the same. For one thing, such a course is, in itself, difficult properly and satisfactorily to discharge, for want of an adequate appreciation of the nature and bearing of each transaction, away or apart from the circumstances and considerations which brought them about. There is, moreover, a real danger that such a course may result in undue attention being paid, even subconsciously, only to the letter of a transaction,—only to the merely legal obligation arising therefrom,—rather than to the general spirit of substantial justice and propriety, which alone ought to govern dealing between one people and another. The analogy of purely Municipal Law, governing the dealings between one individual citizen with another, unconsciously applied by any one reviewing such matters as Counsel, is calculated to be as perilous as it is misleading. Hence, the conception of our Reference, as requiring only Counsel's opinion on the propriety, legality or justice of each of them, should be avoided, as being too narrow and likely to mislead. Even if that aspect of our task is kept in view, it ought to be tempered by considerations of broader principles that govern the course of international dealings.

NOR FOR ARBITRATOR'S AWARD

The conception, moreover, which would identify our inquiry with the task of the final arbitrator, or negotiator engaged in the ultimate settlement of the question, would also be inapplicable, so far as the present Enquiry is concerned. It is, for one thing, doubtful whether, at this moment, the principle itself is agreed to, that the question of India's financial obligations should be referred to arbitration. But even if it were so, the present Committee's task is not to constitute itself, avowedly or by implication, the final arbitrator. The Committee's work, as I conceive it, is only to collect and collate the material necessary for whosoever conducts the final negotiations and brings about a settlement. The ultimate negotiator or final arbitrator cannot make the settlement, or give the award, in the absence of all the material considerations and circumstances governing the situation in its aggregate, as well as the several transactions comprised in that situation. I, accordingly, hold the object of this Enquiry to be to collect such material, by way of facts, figures, circumstances and conditions, opinions and analogies and precedents, which seem at all to bear upon the case: and present the report on a careful analysis and consideration of all these, with a view to guide the final negotiator or arbitrator in arriving at the requisite decision.

RAISON D'ETRE FOR THIRD PART OF REFERENCE.

The main reason, I think, for including in the reference its third part, is to show that there is no intention, one the part of the authors of such a Reference, summarily to dismiss or disown all claims against India, or repudiate all obligations imposed upon this country by its existing government. This Committee is to consider, as already indicated, the fitness and propriety, the justice and equity, or individual or aggregate liability, for debts, etc., hitherto charged against India. The Committee should concern itself only with enquiring into India's liability on broad considerations of public morality and international usage or precedent. The Resolution of the Indian National Congress bearing on the subject may be quoted here to lend point to this argument. Though the Congress at Gaya (1922) had passed a somewhat radical resolution on the subject, the Lahore Congress of 1929 only says:—

"This Congress is of the opinion that the financial burdens directly or indirectly imposed on India by the foreign administration are such as a free India cannot bear and cannot be expected to bear. This Congress, while re-affirming the resolution passed by the Gaya Congress in 1922, records its opinion for the information of all concerned that every obligation and concession to be inherited by an independent India will be strictly subject to investigation by an independent tribunal; and every obligation and every concession, no matter how incurred or given, will be repudiated if it is not found by such a tribunal to be just and justifiable'."

This has been represented to the popular mind by interested parties as equivalent to a notice to refuse payment. Reference has, however, already been made to the gloss on this matter one could glean from the Peace Negotiations with the Congress leaders then in jail, carried by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar last year, which justifies the belief that: the text of the Congress Resolution is amenable to a more orthodox interpretation as simply a notice to the would-be creditor of India as regards future liability, and a demand for an impartial investigation, by some international tribunal, into the equity—if not the legality—of the obligations now sought to be fastened upon India in the name of her "Public Debt."

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

It may be, that in such a conception of the scope and purpose of our work, as has been adopted in this Minute, one runs the risk of elaboration to a seemingly excessive degree; and of intoducing arguments or analogies which may not quite fully bear upon the case precisely. So far as I could perceive such a peril, I have endeavoured to guard against it. As for elaboration of the arguments and reasoning, 'per se,' I think it is better, if necessary or unavoidable, to err on the side of such elaboration than on the side of undue conciseness in stating the case. The latter course may very likely give an incorrect impression of the matter, and sometimes might even mislead.

RE-APPOINTMENT—HOW ADVISED UPON.

Having considered and advised upon this liability, the Committee must further give its opinion upon the distribution of this liability as between India and England, so that the just claims or the fair interests of innocent third parties may not in any way be injured, or endangered. The bulk of the final negotiations will, it is obvious, have to centre round this point; and the Committee's recommendations must necessarily take the appearance of suggestions, rather than of decision. But that their suggestions may not appear 'ad hoc' or disjointed, the Committee, it is clear, is bound to lay out the reasons which lead it to make particular recommendations. This is necessary, not only in justice to the Committee, so as to make their recommendations more easily understandable by the reader; but even more in justice to the ultimate negotiator or arbitrator, who, if he is made aware of the reasons influencing the Committee's judgment in each case, may be in a better position to take his own ultimate decision in the matter. In suggesting apportionment, therefore, the considerations must be indicated which guide the Committee in arriving at their opinion in each case, giving also the analogy of previous investigations, if any, where an attempt has been made in the past at such an apportionment.

CERTAIN COGNATE QUSTIONS ALSO CONSIDERED.

These considerations include, it may be added, matters which are in themselves more in the nature of counterclaim by India against England, arising out of these or cognate transactions, taken by groups or from matters of general financial policy, than specific diminution or negation of the liability of India in particular cases. It seems to be impossible to include these considerations by way of what may be called counterclaim, for want of a more appropriate expression, in any other place. It is evident, howeve, that without a mention of these, there is a serious risk of the case for India being thoroughly misjudged. These considerations, finally also comprise a brief review of matters or measures of general fiscal and financial policy, which help to display the substance or reality of India's case as a whole; and these points also appear to be impracticable to string together in any other more appropriate or convenient place.

UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THIS ENQUIRY.

In holding this view of our Enquiry, its scope and purpose, we cannot, finally, overlook the fact that such an Enquiry is instituted, under the authority of the National Congress, for the first time in our history, and is intended to assist in a crucial decision at a critical moment in that history. At such a point, and in such circumstances, it would not be doing justice to the subject, nor to the generations yet unborn of this country, were the Enquiry to proceed on a narrow, restricted view of its scope and purpose, its guiding motive and ultimate objective; and omit from its purview items, considerations, or circumstances, which may materially influence the final judgment on the whole case.

METHOD OF ENQUIRY.

Given this view of the scope and purpose of this Enquiry, and the interpretation of the Reference made, I have adopted the following treatment of the subject matter placed before the Committee. The next Chapter, Chapter II, takes in a group by itself, the aggregate of the transactions between the East India Company and the British Government; analyses their constituents so far as the material available permits; considers the fitness and propriety of charging India with these obligations; submits considerations by way of analogy bearing on the subject; and pronounces a considered opinion as to the equity of this class, indicating at the same time the right and proper method of apportioning the burden. Coming next to the Transactions resulting in the so-called Public Debt of this country, during the period that its government was directly under the British Crown, these have been divided into two main groups: (a) Of transactions, in the first place, considered in Chapter III, which have resulted in net burdens, without any assets of a materially productive nature to set off against the same. This is the sum total of what is called India's Unproductive Debt; and (b) secondly, in Chapter IV, transactions which have resulted in the creation of productive assets, which may be said, in part at least, or indirectly, to bear their own burden by yielding an income, or by adding to the wealth of the country. This is the so-called Productive Debt. Each of these main groups is considered in its several component elements. These two Chapters are followed by another, Chapter V, dealing with those considerations of general policy or individual measures, which has resulted in definite additions of burdens to India, and which are urged as so many counter-claims, or mitigating circumstances, that may help in the ultimate apportionment as between India and England. This last is the concluding section for the body of the Report, and is followed only by Chapter VI summarising the findings, conclusions or recommendations, together with such general reflections as may not have found appropriate expression anywhere else.

(To Be Continued).

TROUBLE OVER KUDCHI JAIN TEMPLES

Bombay Government's Communique

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In March last year Government set out in a press note the facts relating to the alleged desecration of Jain temples at Kudchi in the Belgaum District. As was then explained, the village of Kudchi is an Inam village held by Muhammadans. There are about 6,000 persons living in the village, of whom 5,000 are Muhammadans and the rest tre Hindus of various sects. The Jain population is about 200. There has never been any Jain temple (Basti) in the village and the Jains used to assemble for worship at a private house where there were several idols. The alleged entry into the idol house by some persons and the breaking of idols caused a good deal of stir among the village people, Jains and Muhammadans alike. Later on, another incident led to further troubles. Finally, as was explained in the press note, at the intervention of the Mamlatdar a meeting of representatives of both sides was convened on October 16, 1929 and a settlement was arrived at whereby it was agreed that the Jains should have an old house rebuilt and instal their idols therein and that until that house was rebuilt, the present house should remain in use.

CAUSE OF CONFLICT.

The relations of the two communities since the compromise have not been very cordial. Apparently encouraged by agitation from outside, the Jains have been striving to establish new festivals and ceremonies which have never heretofore been performed at Kudchi. To this the Muhammadans object and, as a result the relations between the two communities are strained, despite the efforts of local officers. Moreover, although in October 1929, the Jains selected a place for building a temple in their own locality to which the Muhammadans did not object, they have failed to build the temple and continue to occupy the old building.

On the 11th May last, owing to a slight recrudescence of the trouble, the Mamlatdar sealed the idol house, but the District Magistrate ordered the seals to be removed. On this occasion, the Jains alleged trat the idol house door was stoned by Muhammadans in the night and one Jain had a small abrasion on his forehead alleged to have been caused by a stone. The investigations by the Police produced no result as the Jains could not identify the culprits. Another settlement has now been arrived at through the efforts of the Assistant Collector and some influential non-official gentlemen including Diwan Bahadur Lathe, Mr. A. P. Chaugale and Mr. Abdul Kader Jamaluddin Bangi, M.L.C., whereby the Jains are allowed an extension of a year to build an idol house on a site unobjectionable to the Muhammadans.

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Geneva Conference—A Review—Reality Of Class Struggle—Unbridgeable Gap—The I. L. O. And Economic Crisis—Net Result—Rural Reconstruction—True P reparation For Swaraj—Hand-Loom And Swadeshi—Labour Conditions In Brazil—T. U. Unity—Calcutta Clears Path.

WHAT GENEVA HAS DONE FOR WORKERS

A Review Of International Labour Conference.

(BY W. SCHENVENELS: Gneral Secretary, I. F. T. U.).

The Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference was opened at Geneva on 20th May, 1931. It had to deal with the following matters: (1) Hours of work in coal-mines; (2) Minimum age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations; (3) Partial revision of the Convention concerning night-work of women; and (4) Application of the Convention adopted in Washington (1919) and Genoa (1920). In addition, it had to elect the new Governing Body of the International Labour Office (I.L.O.), these elections being due every three years.

The problem of unemployment did not formally figure on the agenda of this year's Conference. However, the Director's Report, which always form a basis for exhaustive general discussion, was, this year for the first time, presented in a new form, and as the principal sections of it centred round the world-wide economic crisis and its attendant evils, they afforded a welcome opportunity for a full discussion of this paramount problem.

MEAGRE RESULTS

Now that the 1931 Conference has concluded business, we should be glad if we could say that the energy spent in the course of its proceedings had given tangible and satisfactory results. Unfortunately, however, its results are meagre enough! One cannot help feeling disappointed at the thought that such hard struggles and heavy sacrifices were needed to achieve such scanty social reforms! True, the enemies of social progress and of the working class have been defeated, but the concessions which the workers' delegates had to make to "carry the day" were extraordinarily indecisive. On the other hand, it would be unfair to expect an institute to yield fruits which it is unable to yield. This is especially true of the International Labour Office, to which—as the Director said in his reply in the plenary session—the labouring masses look with touching confidence for the remedy for all their sufferings, and from which they expect in any case more than it can possibly give. The I. L. O.'s competence is restricted, and in respect of the tremendous problems involved by a world-wide economic crisis, for instance, its machinery can only work within a comparatively narrow compass.

The above reflections apply particularly to the discussions (and their results) on hours of work in coal-mines and on unemployment.

COAL QUESTION

In respect of the first question, it may be recalled that the draft presented to the 1930 Conference did not secure the two-thirds' majority needed for its adoption. The draft submitted to this year's Conference has been drawn up on the basis of the experiences made with its defeated precursor. It made no distinction between hard coal and lignite mines. According to the new draft, the "time spend in the mine" by underground workers, individually or collectively, was to be calculated on the basis of the two methods on which agreement had already previously been reached. As regards hours of work in general the new draft provided for 7 3/4 hours, each bank to bank, for practically all underground mines. The only distinction made was in respect of overtime hours. Whereas underground coal mines should be permitted to work 60 so-called "commercial" overtime hours per year in addition to the "technical" overtime hours, the underground lignite mines should be entitled to 100 "commercial" overtime hours. On the other hand, for all cases in which mining (hard coal and lignite) is carried out by means of an open cut, and for all mixed lignite workings, the provisions of the Washington Eight Hours Convention (8 hours per day, 48 hours per week) were to be binding, with the only proviso that the number of overtime hours should not exceed 150 per year.

TWO PARTIES CLASH.

These were the principal provisions of the I.L.O. draft, which aroused vehement discussions in the Commission on Hours of Work in Coal Mines. The workers' delegates left no stone unturned to press home the miners' demands, but they met with the sharpest possible opposition on the part of the employers, who refused to make even the slightest concession, as their only object was to blow up the whole Convention. They were helped by the German Government, whose attitude was held to be decisive both for the voting itself and for the ratification of the Convention, but whose demands were unfortunately diametrically opposed to those of the workers. Whereas the Workers' Group (after they had dropped the working day of 7 and 7½ hours) did their utmost to have at least overtime hours limited to 60 per year for all mines, the German Government stubbornly persisted in its demand that lignite mines should be allowed to work 200 and 250 overtime hours per year. More than once the wrecking of the Convention seemed imminent, which would have meant the shutting out of the question from the agenda of the International Labour Conference for several years. Again and again the members of the Workers' Group and the miners' delegates had to ask themselves whether the concession they were pressed to make on some point was not such as to make the Convention valueless. But thanks to their sound political instinct and their open eye for the constrained position in which they found themselves, the Workers' Group eventually succeeded in securing the adoption of the Convention by 81 to 2 votes.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The new Convention in no way corresponds to the demands of the workers nor to the social requirements or the economic possibilities of the moment. Yet it means a step forward from the social point of view, and one which is important enough to justify the Workers' Group in having voted for it. The victory of the Workers' Group is not only a victory over the enemies of social protection and of the working class generally, but also a first step towards the international regulation of the conditions of work in coal mines, the necessity and urgency of which must be recognised by all men of good will. It is interesting to note in this connection that the employers tried to ruin the Convention in the very last moment by concerted absension from voting. They evidently believed that the wholesale preparations for departure characteristic of the last day of Conference had so thinned the ranks of the delegates that by withholding their vote they would thwart the possibility of a two thirds' majority in favour of the Convention. But they were served right, for, thanks to this very petty stratagem of theirs, the Convention was almost unanimously adopted.

USBRIDGEABLE GAP.

The debate on the problem of unemployment showed once more that the gap between the interests of Capitalism and those of Labour cannot be bridged, and that only very few employers' delegates are able to comprehend social phenomena and fathom economic evils and human misery. Once again, Mr. Lambert-Ribot, the spokesman of the Employers' Group, spouted all the stale and worn-out arguments which the Capitalists all over the world use to oppose the views of Labour and especially the idea of unemployment insurance, which they accuse of increasing unemployment instead of mitigating it. Once again he extolled the wonder working properties of the employers' panacea for all economic evils: wage reduction! The same note, it may be recalled, was struck by Mr. Vogel, the German employers' representative in the Governing Body of the I.L.O., in his speech at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington. But his colleague Lambert-Riwot broke all records of cynicism when at the end of his speech he appealed to the workers to contribute their mite to the enormous sacrifices already made by the capitalists!

WORKERS' VIEW.

The workers' delegates, however, far from being impressed, promptly stripped bare the utter falsity and inhumanity of the "solutions" suggested by the employers. They energetically advocated the demands formulated by the Stockholm Congress of the I.F.T.U. and the Joint Committee of the I.F.T.U. and the L.S.I. regarding the fight against unemployment and the world economic crisis Rationalisation, shortening of the working week to 40 hours in 5 days; necessity of maintaining a high wages level; strengthening of the purchasing power of the masses; improvement of working conditions and of the standard of life in backward countries—all these aspects of the huge and many-sided problem were carefully examined.

I.L.O. CAN'T SOLVE CRISIS.

The Director of the I.L.O., in his reply in the plenary session, backed the demands of the workers, but pointed out at the same time that the I.L.O. cannot solve the economic crisis and must confine itself to the tasks allotted to it. He briefly explained why, in his Report, he had restricted himself to suggest certain remedies which, though modest, had at least the advantage of offering practical and immediate possibilities and of influencing other sections of economic life in such way as to help to accelerate the return to normal conditions. The practical proposals made in the Director's Report and approved by the Conference are, first, the study of the causes underlying the present economic crisis, and the scope and practicality of the solutions offered; secondly, the establishment of a European employment exchange; thirdly, the systematic regulation of migration; and, lastly, the carrying out of a vast international scheme of public works.

It seems hardly necessary to add that Mr. Albert Thomas, the Director of the I.L.O., was also emphatic in his declarations in favour of extending unemployment insurance as a means of mitigating the acuteness of the crisis. He even suggested the possibility of placing this question on the agenda of the 1933 Conference.

LIMITED SCOPE.

For the very reason that the limited scope of the International Labour Organisation prevents it from undertaking any wide direct campaign against the scourge of unemployment, and even from including in its sphere many questions which, in the opinion of Labour, are of capital importance in fighting the crisis, the Worker's Group was induced to define its standpoint strictly and clearly. On behalf of the Group, Comrade Jouhaux made the following statement: "At the conclusion of the discussion which has taken place at the Conference, it is the duty of the Workers' Group to make clear the position of the workers with respect to the grave problems arising from the unprecedented economic depression which exists.

DOCUMENTARY INVESTIGATION.

The Group recognises the utility of the documentary investigations of the International Labour Organisation as regards unemployment and the value which attaches, for the continuation of this work to the suggestions made by the Director in his report regarding the finding of employment, migration, unemployment insurance and public works. The Group must likewise approve all collaboration which tends to associate the efforts of the Office those of the organisations of the League of Nations, but it feels bound to state that this programme requires to be supplemented, in view of the extent and gravity of the present unemployment crisis, the suffering which it involves for millions of human beings, and the danger which it presents for the countries of the world. The re-organisation of the economic life of the world, which has become upset, and the return to equilibrium between production and consumption, necessitate the adoption of further measures of international co-operation, which alone can remedy the deep-seated causes of the depression.

WHAT WORKERS DEMAND

The Group repeats before the Conference the statements made in the Governing Body by its members.

The necessity of maintaining consuming capacity precludes reduction of wages and calls for a raising of living conditions in all countries, and more especially in countries which are still backward, and for the universal application of unemployment insurance.

Reduction of hours of work is essential not only to promote a fair distribution of the employment available, but also as the counterpart to rationalisation and technical progress, which have enormously increased individual output.

Accordingly the Workers' Group of the International Labour Office strongly urges the Workers' Group of the Governing Body to promote the realisation of the claims put forward by international workers' organisations and more particularly a reduction of hours of work in line with the progress of industrial technique, workers' holidays, the raising of the school leaving age, the reduction of the pensionable age and the allocation of such pensions as will enable pensioned workers to live under reasonable conditions.

The Workers' Group of the Governing Body should endeavour to secure the realisation of these claims in agreement with the efforts of national and international associations of workers, such efforts being the basis of any real improvement in the living and working conditions of the working classes of all countries."

After this declaration, the debate on the problem of unemployment was closed. This serious question will now be further examined by the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and the special section of the Committee for the Study of European Unity.

CHILDREN AND WAGE LABOUR.

The Conference then proceeded to a first discussion of the question of the minimum age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations. The object of the Convention to be adopted in this respect is to supplement the international legislation already existing for the the protection of children against the danger of premature work for wages.

A committee had been appointed by the Conference to deal with the question and draft a questionnaire to be sent to the various Government with a view to facilitating the subsequent drafting of a convention. The task of the committee was rather difficult, as the problem it had to deal with is extraordinarily complicated. Its discussions were often very lively. The principal issue at stake was the connection between the age of admission to paid employment and the age limit for compulsory attendance at school. The Workers' Group urged that this age limit shou'd be fixed in the Convention, and they also demanded that measures should be prescribed to ensure regular attendance at school. Other matters discussed in this connection concerned the permishion of light work for children below the regular minimum age, the scope of the convention; and the whole series of exemptions and special clauses serving to facilitate the ratification and enforcement of the Convention.

The results of the work of the committee found the approval of the Workers' Group. They were submitted to the plentary session in the form of a draft questionnaire and adopted by a large majority of votes.

GOVTS. AND CONVENTIONS.

For the first time in its history, the Conference had to examine the reports of the various Governments on the Conventions adopted a decade ago. There were eight of these, all of which had been adopted either in Washington in 1919 or in Genoa in 1920. In the opinion of the Governing Body, only one of these eight conventions, namely, that concerning night—work of women, should be revised. Both in the Governing Body and in the Conference the Workers' Group energetically opposed the idea of revision, as the amendments proposed by no means sought to improve the protection afforded to the women workers, and, indeed, were so insignificant that, in the opinion of the Workers' Group, there was no justification whatever for such an indecisive measure as the revision of a convention.

Whereas the Workers' Group was defeated in the Governing Body, it was more successful when the final vote was taken at the Conference. The two-thirds' majority needed for revision was not reached, and the proposal of the Governing Body consequently lost.

NO POSITIVE ADVANCE.

Taking all in all, it may be said that the Workers' Group has been successful on every point of the agenda. The revision of the convention concerning right-work of women has had to be dropped; the questionnaire concerning the age of admission of children to non-industrial employment is largely based on proposals from the workers' delegates; the convention concerning hours of work in coal-mines, which has great political importance, has been definitely approved; and, last but not least, the workers' representatives elected to sit on the Governing Body all belong to our movement or at least adopt its platform.

But in spite of all these successes, it should frankly be declared here that the results obtained for the working class at this year's International Labour Conference are very modest indeed. Neither in respect of unemployment nor as regards hours of work in coal-mines have the interests of the workers been positively advanced.

THE MORAL OF 1931 CONFERENCE.

We were therefore perfectly justified in saying at the beginning of our article that the success achieved by the working class at the 1931 conference is mainly political, and that the positive results obtained are meagre enough. Still, having regard to the universal and exceptional character of the difficulties through which the working class is passing to-day, there is no reason to be particularly pessimistic about the aims and work of the International Labour Organisation. The advantages which have so far accrued from Geneva to the working class should not be under estimated. More than ever the working class of the world must realise, however, that the harvest in Geneva will be the richer the more it succeeds in fortifying its economic and political position in each individual country, and in increasing, outside and inside the International Labour Organisation, its influence on the international regulation of economic nd social matters.

The Labour organisations of all countries must, each in its own sphere, devote themselves with renewed energy and unshakable faith to this urgent and all important task. That is the chief and unmistakable moral of the International Labour Conference of 1931!—I. F. T. U. Reports.

THE STATE AND THE WORKER

Labour Conditions In Brazil

(BY CHANDRA L. SINGH for Indo-South American Travellers' aid Society.)

Brazil, the sleeping giant of the West, like India, is still an agricultural country. It has, however a number of textile, flour, and steel mills beside miscellaneous factories taking advantage of the unlimited natural resources of the country, but due to lack of experts little is done compared to what can be done.

There is at present no statutory provision for the limitation of the daily working hours, but the natural sentiment of Barazilians, prevents too severe exaction of work. Hence the eight hour day has been adopted in the factories and mills.

STATE PROTECTION.

In recent years the Brazilian legislature has considered the question of protecting the working classes. Unfortunately, legislation has failed and the working class has not benefited as much as the Legislators had intended. In 1919, however, Labour Insurance came into force which guaranteed as indemnity to all workmen disabled in the course of their occupation. It insures them against death, and temporary or permanent disability.

Brazilian labour has not formed the unchanging class, the class in which ability is handed down from father to son; this is due to the great ease with which he can change his occupation and the ever present desire to be "somebody" to get something better to do or to earn and buy a large fazenda.

FOREST LANDS.

Now we come to a different type of work and labour for which the averave work day is ten hours. In the new forest lands, the labourer makes a flat rate per alquiere (121/2 acres) of Rupees 500/- (1,500 Milres) for cutting, burning and draining according to State regulations; for an additional sum of Rs. 200, he cultivates the field with coffee plants supplied by the owner, and as is usual a further sum of Rs. 500 is charged for clearing and watching the field for a period of three years. Besides that the labourer has the privilege of cultivating fruits and vegetable on the field for his local consumption. Generally he gets all the food-stuff that is required for himself and his family consumption. This means that the labourer has actually earned Rs. 1,200 in three years, and can practically save something in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1,000 in that period.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

In mentioning the high position of agricultural labour in Brazil, it must not be supposed that everything is roses. Exploiters there are, as in other countries, but the general advantages are so much greater that the isolated cheatings and loses here and there can be considered negligible. In the State of Bahia, for instance, a hoarde of speculators advanced money to some small tcbacco planters from whom were extorted exhorbitant interest. The result was, of course, the planters were ruined. But as soon as such cheatings are brought to the attention of the authorities, prompt action is taken against the usurers. In many cases the authorities themselves in their investigations unearth such corruption, and penalize the parasites.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

One of the important links between the employer and employee is the contract stipulating definitely the terms of agreement salary or share of profit the employee is entitled to, the number of hours of work per day, and the period for which the contract shall be in force. The State maintains a staff to see that the provisions of contracts are according to law, and that its terms are carried out. Unlike India the farm employee is protected to the utmost from exploiters.

REMUNERATION.

The employees' remuneration may be either in cash or coin. In the case of cash, the employer guarantees the employee about Rupees one per day plus free housing and foodstuff. His wages are usually handed to him at the expiration of the contract, or on a monthly basis as agreed upon. Another method of compensation is the piece work system—besides free house and foodstuff, the employee is given four annas for each bushel of coffee berry picked. This method is considered better since the labourer can increase his earnings substantially by utilizing the help of the other members of the family during the harvesting period, May to September. Under this plan, many labourers have found it possible financially to return to Europe for two or three months in the year.. Still another system is allotting one-third of the production to the colonist employee and advancing him means for his subsistence until the crop is harvested and sold. Whatever method employed the States reserve the right to intervene, and actually gives protection to the employee whenever necessary.

"Free" German Trade Unions Urge New Economic Policy

(I.F.T.U.) In fighting the gross social injustices contained in the new Emergency Order of the Bruning Cabinet, the "free" German trade unions do not content themselves with mere protests, but are actualy showing the way out of the crisis by submitting appropriate counter-proposals. Guiding principles and positive proporals of the greatest moment for the economic re-construction of Germany have been laid down by the General Council of the General Confederation of German Trade Unions (A.D.G.B.) in a resolution adopted on 20th June after due consultation with representatives of the Social Democratic Party and the National Confederation of Salaried Employees.

The resolution, which was approved after an exhaustive report by Presilent Theodor Leipart, opens with the categorical statement that the Order of the 5th June, 1931, cannot remedy the economic and financial situation of the Reich, since it conflicts with all principles of social justice. If permanent improvement of the situation is to be effected (the resolution goes on to say), Germany must begin with so shaping its foreign policy as to secure effective help from abroad, not only in the matter of credits, but also as regards the reduction of reparations. Measures must further be taken to stop the flight of German capital, and to establish State monopolies for corn, margarine, tobacco, oil, and such other articles of consumption as are mainly manufactured from foreign raw materials. It is inadmissable that the administrative reform of the Reich is still being retarded, as this reform would save much money. A stop must further be put to the subsidising of whole branches of industry and even individual establishments, and also to the present agrarian policy, which increases the cost of living and jeopardises all commercial treaties. Strict control over cartels and trusts, elimination of all superfluous intermediate trade, measures to provide work for the unemployed by a rational programme of house-building and agrarian colonisation, etc., are among the other measures demanded by the A.D.G.B.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

True Preparation For Swaraj

In an address on the occasion of the classes for training Rural Reconstruction Workers, Mr. K. C. Kumarappa begins with the significant remark that one of the great differences between the Western civilisation and ours is that our civilisation takes its root from rural life while in the West the mode of living is fashioned by royal courts situated in large cities. The life of the court trickles down from the kings to the feudal lords and from the feudal lords to the squire and from the squire to the yeomen. In India the centre of life has always been the village. Hence the speaker says that in attempting to rebuild, it is incumbent on us to study the plans laid down by the original builders; but he will not advocate a slavish imitation of everything in the past, right or wrong. While we accept their foundations the architecture should be ours.

In as much as we have fallen away from our ideals, in order to rebuild we have to regain the principles that guided our forefathers. And he points out that our degeneration is largely due to the deterioration in our national character, and to selfishness in individuals. We have foresaken the foundation laid on the rock, to build on sand. Before we begin to reform society we should fully appreciate the purposes for which the institutions have been established in the past, and therefore a careful study of our old institutions should be a prerequisite to courses in rural reconstruction.

VILLAGE EXPLOITATION AND LOSS OF INITIATIVE.

He next contends about the neglect of rural interest in the finances of the Government. While large amounts are drawn from the villages by way of taxation little is returned to them by way of beneterioration in our national characfits. Money that is drawn from the villages is mostly spent on towns and cities, in welfare arrangements and education while the villages are left without even a shadow of them in any form. He calls attention to the ancient village organisation which rendered each village a self-contained unit. The people in it co-operated in providing for the needs of it, and the elders therein sat in council and settled disputes. And these local activities helped to develop their character by placing responsibility on their shoulders. For decades, our villages have been disintegrated as regards their administration with the result that our village Panchayats do no more exist and at present, we appear to have lost a large proportion of the initiative displayed by our village people in the past.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION TRUE PREPARATION FOR SAWRAJ.

As the unit of Indian society has always been a village, any reconstruction that aims at political, social and economic solidarity of the country has to have as its central purpose the rebuilding of this unit and training workers with this end in view, is a true preparation for Swaraj. If each village is educated into looking after its own affairs, no power on earth can hold it in slavery, but as long as we are unable to manage our own affairs we leave the door open for anyone to step in with high pretences of trusteeship and service to the country, and walk away with the taxes as the consideration for "services" rendered.

Of course now of late in certain parts considerable amount of public work, such as building village communication, drainages, improving tanks, and organizing panchayats appears to have been done. But as long has there is no popular control over the finances of the government, any grant from an irresponsible executive, savours of charity and favours conferred. It is very necessary to develop in our village folks the feeling that the government is there servant and money it has, belongs to the people, with the result that they take a keen interest in the way in which their own money is spent. And the learned speaker rejoins that in the fulfilment of this mission he places implicit confidence in those who go forth trained from the institution, desiring them to be informed of Public Finance as a knowledge of it is a necessary equipment for every citizen and much more so to village reconstruction workers.

"VARIETY THE SPICE OF LIFE" TRUE OF ECONOMICS.

Continuing he reiterates the saying that variety is the spice of life and explains how it is true of the economic organization of a nation as well. Until the eighteenth century, India had a fairly sound cordination among the arts, crafts, agriculture and industries, giving rise to her enormous wealth, which attracted the cupidity of the outsider. But the advent of the machinery and the lack of will in the government to aid in adjustment to changed environments diverted a larger percentage of population to accommodate by agriculture face to face with poverty. A government which had an eye could have introduced or encourag-

(Continued on page 9.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

The Rotary Club of Bombay: Mr. M. R. Jayakar on "Commercial Safeguards," Mongini's Restaurant, 8-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Gossage Cup Tournament: Khatlas Irregulars vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, 5-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

The Welfare of India League: Dinner to the Delegates to the Round Table Conference, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 14.

Results of M.Sc. Examination (Translation Test), University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—1 p.m.: Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co. 9-20 p.m.:—Bai Kesarbai's classical music (with Majid Khan).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Comorin" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 13th instant.

PICKETING IN GIRGAUM WARD—The picketing Vounteers Conference of the Girgaum Dist. C. C. will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. P. C meeting Hall. All the volunteers on duty and those who are interested in picketing are asked to be present punctually at 10 p.m. (S.T.)

LATE RAO BAHADUR V. S. JOSHI:—The death of Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, J.P., took place at his bungalow at Girgaon at the age of 72. on 7th instant. He rendered services as a Honorary Presidency Magistrate for over 20 years.

SIMLEX MILLS CO., LTD.:: In our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" a report of the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Simplex Mills Co. Ltd., was published wherein it was stated that the accounts for the year ended 31st March 1931 showed a loss of Rs. 21,55,112-10. The correct figure is Rs. 21,551-12-10.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A., I.E.S., will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects."

ELOCUTION CONTEST:—An elocution contest will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Student Branch, Lamington Road, on Saturday (22nd inst.) at 6-30 p.m., when prizes (1st prize, Gold Medal; 2nd and 3rd prizes silver medals) will be awarded to the first three winners. The contest is open only to the undergraduate students of Bombay colleges. Intending competitors are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Student Branch, Lamington Road, Bombay 4, before 20th instant. Particulars can be had from the Secretary's Office.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrived in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant. The s.s. "Comorin" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Clan line steamer "Clan Macbride" left Liverpool in the afternoon of 8th instant.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETERS MEET IN A "SOCIAL."

A social gathering of the men and women picketers of the "C" Ward Congress Committee was held on Sunday in Bhagavan Kalyanwadi (near Bulleshawar Kabootarkhana).

Ganpatishanker Desai, who is still in Hospital, was also present for a short time.

In opening the proceedings, Sjt. N. B. Despande, the president of the Congress Committee explained the purpose of the gathering. Sjt. Nagindas Master, thanked the picketers for their useful work.

Sjt. Manibhai Sheth, congratulated the women and men picketers. Shrimati Lilavati Hansoti also spoke. Sjt. Manibhai Desai, thanked the picketers as well as the Trustees of the Wadi on behalf of the committee.

After light refreshments a group photo of those present was taken.

NEXT SATURDAY.
Ramon Novarro
AT
PATHE CINEMA

COTTON WORLD HAS TWO YEARS' SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL.

Trade Has Been Told The Worst.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Last week we hazarded the opinion that the most likely figure for the crop estimate published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington on Saturday would lie between 13-1/2 and 13-3/4 million bales. We were wrong. As the average of all private estimates was 13,943,000, it seems that many other people were wrong also. In fact we know of no normally accredited process of thought which could anticipate an estimate of 15-1/2 million bales. May be the stars indicated such a possibility, but for us a starlit night would lose something of its beauty, wehe it merely to serve as a warning of imminent upheaval in the cotton trade. We prefer to be, in this instance, wrong.

What is the significance of the estimate? In the first place it indicates a final yield per acre of 185 pounds of lint cotton. The yield of the biggest crop in cotton history, produced in the season 1926-27 was 182 pounds. If one goes back to the days of smaller acreages, the record is during the last twenty-five years was 209 pounds in 1914-15, with the acreage about 37,000,000. On a bigger acreage it is obviously more difficult to maintain a high average yield especially as during recent years a considerable area of land less suitable for cotton cultivation has been planted to cotton owing to the higher prices obtained relative to other commodities. Nemesis indeed, for if the U. S. Government are correct in their anticipation of this year's yield a considerable portion of the crop will never be picked. Incidentally, as we pointed out last week the Eastern Belt depends for its high outturn very largely on artificial aid and yet this year fertilizer sales are about 39 per cent down. Furthermore, there is an axiom in the cotton trade that the Texas crop can promise more and do less than any other thing alive. We have not as yet seen the details of the estimate State by State, but Texas—where our own correspondents said a few weeks ago the outlook was too good to last—must give promise of an outturn very greatly in excess of last year and the Eastern States where last year outturns varied between 197 and 225 pounds must this year promise figures which can only make their farmers regret the money previously spent on artificial aid.

From a statistical point of view, the position is hopeless. To a carry-over of 9 millions is now added a crop of 15-1/2 millions and simple arithmetic suggests that the cotton world has in prospect a two years' supply of raw material.

We shall believe this estimate when at an appreciably later date we can find evidence of promise becoming fact and not before. The one really good feature about the position is that in all probability the Trade has now been told the worst so far as the supply side is concerned and when the significance of that point has been realized and discounted may be there will be the opportunity for constructive movement unhampered by small additions made to a less catastrophic first estimate. Better than patch a house, break it down and build it again. On a surer foundation may be it will last.

The history of August estimates is one rather pointing to overstatements of probability. In the last fifteen years, nine August Bureau figures have been in excess of the final production. Except in the South where picking is already in progress, the plant is at the stage of maximum probise. It is later when, over the biggest Sections of the Belt, the bolls are opening that deterioration becomes more apparent and the next tourr to eight weeks are the most critical in the whole season so far as the final yield is concerned. It may be that Nature is determined to promise. It is later when, over parent and the next tour to be that Nature istermined to reveal a general opinion that the Crop Reporting Board has issued a figure which is based on the maximum yield obtainable under continued and exceptionally favourable conditions.

To The Rescue Of The Flood-Stricken People.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' HELP

The Secretary of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association writes that his Association has remitted Rs. 3,000 to Malvan and Rs. 1,000 to Rajapur for the flood-afftected helpless poor.

Bengalis' Social To Sen Gupta.

To meet Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta and Dr. P. Guha Roy a social gathering will be held at the Bengal Club premises to-morrow (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. All Bengali Residents of Bombay are cordally invited.

CIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The annual general meeting and the special meeting of the Girgaum District Congress Committee were held on Sunday, the 9th instant at the People's Jinnah Hall, where the suggestion of the last year's Managing Council re: the change in the constitution was gone through. At the annual general meeting after reading and confirming the last year's report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1929 the following office-bearers and the Managing Coucil were duly elected:

Sjt. R. S. Padbidri President.
Smt. Kamalaben Sonnawalla and Sjt. D. S. Babrekar Vice-Presidents.
Sjts. L. B. Niphadkar, H. M. Shahand V. A. Dharadhar Hon. Secretaries.

After doing the above work and passing a vote of thanks for the retiring Managing Committee the meeting adjourned at some time and some date in September to pass the audited statement of accounts for the last year the meeting came to an end.

An urgent meeting of the New Managing Council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Committee's premises at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Physical culture and recreational classes will be held at the Indian Women's Unity Club to-day (Tuesday). (Huges Road, above Pratt's) from 3 to 4 p.m. Classes will be conducted by Miss Motiwala.

To-morrow (Wednesday), is kept for children above three years, who can take part in games from 5-30 p.m.

DISGUSTED WITH MARRIED LIFE

Parsi Lady Who Drowned Herself To Death

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Mani Jal Ardeshir Mistry, whose dead body was found near the sea at Charni Road Garden on Sunday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was disgusted of married life owing to the alleged ill-treatment of her husband Jal Ardeshir Mistry.

Dadabhoy Merwanji, father of the deceased, stated that the deceased complained to him regarding the ill-treatment of her husband. He reported the matter to Mr. O. J. Murzban and he advised the husband to give Rs. 35 per month for the maintenance of the deceased in reply to the Coroner, witness said that the husband was a drunkard and a gambler.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning being disgusted of married life.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND

The 36th annual general meeting of the Maratha Provident Fund Ltd., was held at Heera Baug, Bombay on Sunday at which the following business was transacted.

(1) The 36th Annual Report and Balance Sheets were unanimously approved.

(2) A dividend of 6 per cent was sanctioned and it was resolved that its payment might begin from the 16th inst.

(3) The two Directors Messrs. N. G. Rahate and J. K. Parulkar, J.P. who were to retire by rotation were re-elected.

(4) The fee of Rs. 5 was sanctioned to every Director who was present at the meetings held during the year under report.

(5) Messrs. Khare and Co., were appointed Auditors for the year 1931, on the motion of Mr. Kale and which was seconded by Mr. Parashare which was passed by 24 votes against 8. Mr. J.K. Parulkar and Mr. Desai were for Messrs. Krishna and Jog who were Auditors for the last two years.

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Since three nominations have been received for one seat on the B. P. C. C. from Mandvi (B) Ward rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha, the Bye-Election will take place on Sunday, the 16th August 1931 from 8 to 12 (S. T.), in the morning and 2 to 6 (S. T.) in the evening at Maharbai Hall, Bharbai Mohalla, Mandvi.

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED.

Police To Be Set To Work.

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE'S WORK.

A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conciliation Committee was held on Friday, the 7th instant, when it was resolved to issue the following Press communique:—

The Executive Committee of the Conciliation Committee deplore the incidents which took place in the Jinnah Memorial Hall on the August 3, and view them with grave concern and great regret.

The Committee are putting themselves into communication with the police in this connection. They are also conferring with the leaders of both the sections of the Mohamedan Community with a view to prevent such incidents taking place in the future.

Konkan Flood Relief Fund.

To consider measures to be adopted for relieving the distress caused by the recent floods in Konkan, a preliminary meeting of persons interested was held in the Hall of the Deccan Merchants Association on Thursday last Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker was voted to the chair. It was unanimously resolved to start a fund to be styled "Konkan Flood Relief Fund" and a representative Provisional Committee was appointed with the following powers:—(1) To start the work of collecting the fund, (2) To grant out of such collections such relief as may be immediately necessary; (3) To try and co-ordinate the work of other Committees formed with a similar object and to convene a Public Meeting to try and establish a Central Organisation for relief.

Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai Topiwalla, was elected President of the Committee, and Baji Vishnu Nerurker, its Vice-President, Messrs. P. B. Gothosker, R. V. Paruleker and Mr. S. R. Tendulker, Bar-at-Law were appointed Joint Hon.

SIR DINSHA WACHA

Seriously Ill

BOMBAY, August 10.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who has been confined to bed for the last eigth days, is seriously ill, and his condition is causing anxiety.—A.P.

Secretaries and Treasurers of the Provisional Committee. The office of the Provisional Committee will be at Topiwalla Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

Send-Off To Mr. Rishi.

Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society there will be a meeting at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday (12th inst.) to give a send-off to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi on the eve of their departure to attend the fourth International Spiritualist Congress at the Hague.

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi will sail on the 15th inst. to proceed to the Hague to attend the International Spiritualist Congress us delegates from India.

Globe Cyclists In Bombay.

Three Globe cyclists Mr. Abu Baku (captain), Mr. Abul Kasem and Mr. Ajit K. Sen have arrived in Bombay after an All-India tour visiting Calcutta, Gaya, Patna, Benaress, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Kashmir, Puri, Waltair, Madras, Colombo, Mysore, Bangalore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Ahmedabad etc.

They have colliected credentials from prominent personalities. They will proceed to Basrah on ship and thence will commence their cycle tour.

POLICE WAR ON BROTHELS

The Bombay City Police have, it is understood, declared a war on the brothels in the city. The foreign women, who controlled the brothels in the city have been informed by the police to clear out from the city by 15th instant. There are a number of foreign women who ply their trade in the city and who would have to go under the Anti-Prostitution Act. While some intend going to Karachi, Calcutta and Egypt, it is reported, others are devising means under legal advice to circumvent this order.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Tiffin Shed, Matunga Work Shop, when Mr. S. Mukundlal, the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and others will speak on the Eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta.

JEWELLER MURDER CASE

One Accused Acquitted

VARYING SENTENCES AGAINST THE REST

Four persons were charged with murder and abetment before Mr. Justice Murphy and a Special Jury in the Bombay High Court. The accused were: (1) Chandrikaprasad, (2) Sitlaprasad, (3) Bhagar Manmagan and (4) Surju Prasad. The Advocate General with Mr. Frank Olivera appeared for the crown, while Mr M. T. Khaderbhoy with Mr. Davar appeared for accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and Mr. Sabnis for No. 2.

According to the prosecution, it was alleged, that the accused had committed the murder of one Prabhashanker, a jeweller, who had interfered in a money dispute between the accused and one Bannu. On the night of 27th March last, one Kalia, who is absconding, accompanied by all the accused, who were armed with knives, and sticks came to the shop of the deceased and after abusing him, assaulted him with sticks, and knives Three stab wounds proved fatal and he died in the J. J. Hospital. The defence of the accused was that the crime was the work of the asconding Kalia and that as a matter of fact, they pleaded alibi stating that on the night in question they were not at the place of the incident. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the first accused, and by majority the verdict of "guilty" against the rest of the accused. His Lordship sentenced accused Nos. 2 and 3 to nine months' hard labour and No. 4 to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Malabar.

POONA, August 10.

The monsoon has been strong in Malabar and East United Provinces and active in Burma, northeast India, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, central parts of the country, north Madras coast, Bombay Deccan and Konkan. The temperature is above normal in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, Malabar, north Madras Coast, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, east Central Provinces, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, southeast Madras. A few falls occurred in east and north Punjab.

Forecast:—The monsoon will continue active in Burma, northeast India, United Provinces, Central parts of the country and along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rainfall is likely to continue in Malabar and east United Provinces, and along the Burma coast for another 36 hours and extend in Assam, Bengal and Bihar during the next 48 hours—A.P

RECEPTION OF RAJASTHAN LEADERS.

Under the auspices of the Rajputana and Central India Subjects Committee, Marwadi Youth League and Maheshwari Hit Karni Sabha of Bombay a meeting was held with Sjt. Anandilal Jhalani in the chair, to give a hearty reception to Babu Govindas Malpani—a leader of Central Provinces—and to Sjt. Chandkaran Sharda of Rajputana for services rendered to the country as well as the community.

Sjt. Shardaji in his speech advised youths to push forward the ment of Swadeshi.

NEW FLAG ON THE SCREEN

Salutation Ceremony On 30th

Arrangements are being made by the B. P. C. C. to complete the cinema film of the hoisting and salutation of the new National Flag and exhibit it in the public theatres of Bombay.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

The first exhibition will be a private one and then the Committee will approach the Bombay Board of Film Censors for permission to exhibit the film public. No serious difficulty is expected so far.

A part of the film was taken on last Saturday when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress performed the Flag Salutation ceremony at the Congress House. The film could not be completed then owing to incessant showers of rain. On Monday afternoon the film was taken of the Desh Sevikas and the women volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal carrying national flags in their hands. It is understood that this film will be privately exhibited to-day to the members of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C.

FLAG SALUTATION DAY.

The A. I. C. C. has passed a resolution asking the country to observe Sunday, the 30th August, as a Flag Day when the new National Flag will be hoisted and saluted at in the morning.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS' MEETING IN FORT.—Under the auspices of the A Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, at 8-30 p.m. to-day, when Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel will address.

IS SOHAIL AN ARAB ?

Stewards To Institute Inquiry

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

I understand that a few representatives of the newly-formed Race-horse Owners' Association met the Stewards with regard to the Sohail controversy. The Stewards, I learn, have agreed to depute their nominee to Arabia to trace the history of the horse.

The owner of Sohail has been instructed to keep a register of all the work that he gives to his horse and further to train him up in broad daylight. If, from the future running of the horses, the stewards are satisfied that his running is too good for an Arab, they would be pleased to disqualify him.

It seems that this decision has satisfied the complainants.

"SAMACHAR" SEPOY'S PLUCKY WORK.

REWARDED BY POLICE.

Sakharam Kashiram, residing at Chhaktewadi, Tardeo, who is working as a sepoy of the "Bombay Samachar" has been awarded a reward of Rs. 100 by the Bombay Police in appreciation of "the good and plucky work" done by him in connection with I.P.C. Case No. 356 of 1930 of the Agripada Police Station, in which several Pathans were convicted for a dacoity. The Deputy Commissioner of the Crime Branch has also gvien him a Commendatory Note.

"TRADER HORN" AT CAPITOL.

MATINEE SHOWS.

To give all an opportunity of seeing "TRADER HORN", the management of the Capitol Cinema have decided to hold matinees daily at 3-30 p.m. at their usual popular reduced rates for matinees. Educational Institutions in Bombay would be well advised to send their students to this Great Africa Epic which has received unqualified endorsement from the leading educational institutions in the World.

Elphinstone College Carrom Tournament.

The following are the results of the Carrom Tournament of the Elphinstone College, which finished on 31st July.

Ladies Single Champion:—Miss J. Mehta.

Runners Up:—Miss F. Watcha.

Ladies Doubles Champion:—Miss Watcha and Miss Assana.

Runners Up:—Miss Mehta and Miss P. Watcha.

Mixed Doubles Champion:—Miss Assa and D. Ghandhy.

Runners Up:—Miss Chaiwala and D'Cunah.

Gent.'s Singles Champion:—P. Bhiwandiwala.

Runners Up:—Taraporevala J.

Gent.'s Doubles:—P. Bhiwandiwala and Kerawala.

Runners Up.—P. Daver and D. Vevaira.

A. I. C. C. MEETING

B. P. C. C. Thanks Workers

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. writes:—

"The All-India Congress Committee session is now over. As Sardar Vallabhbhai remarked in his concluding speech, the session was a successful one, and to this succes the citizens of Bombay have, no doubt, contributed their humble mite.

We take this opportunity of sincerely thanking all those who have helped us in making whatever arrangements we could make. We have particularly to thank the Trustees and the students of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall who, at considerable inconvenience to themselves, placed not only the hall but almost the whole building at our disposal for the purposes of the meeting. The owners of the "Zaveri-Villa"—our special A. I. C. C. camp—have also immensely helped us by giving their commodious building for the board and lodging arrangements of guests.

TRIBUTES TO VOLUNTEERS.

We have nothing but unstinted admiration for the wonderful services rendered at the meeting hall by the lady volunteers of the Desh Sevika Sangha and Hindustani Seva Dal, under the captainship of Miss Sophia Somji. Other volunteers under Sardar Thamansingh and Mr. R. K. Acharekar also did very smart work in whatever position they were put. Mr. Bimal Sharma and Mr. Virjibhai Mohesheri did their best to look after the requirements of the guests at the camp.

Mr. Nanak Motvani of the Chicago Trading Co., with his perfect loud-speaking apparatus contributed not a little to the success of the meeting. Messrs. Purohit and Co., well-known confectioners of Bori Bunder, left nothing to be desired so far the refreshments were concerned. We are thankful to the Saraswati Film Laboratory for taking the film of the entire ceremony of the hoisting and salutation of the new National Flag. Besides these many other friends have rendered us services in various ways. We are extremely thankful to all of them.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1931.

DISAPPOINTING PERFORMANCE.

The Presidential speech of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar at the thirteenth session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Akola merits careful consideration. It is the speech of a veteran public worker of India, an ex-President of the Congress and a profoundly learned student of the political and constitutional question of the day. But on account of his advanced age and practical retirement from active public life, his study of current problems has recently ended to be more academic than practical, a feature conspicuous enough in his present pronouncement. Here we shall concern ourselves with only two important topics discussed by Mr. Vijayaraghavacariar, the minority problem with special reference to the Hindu-Muslim question, and the R. T. C. scheme of federation. With regard to the minority question he makes the suggestion, well argued though not original, that the whole problem should be settled not only in accordance with the general principles enunciated by the League of Nations in solving the problems of European minorities but through the instrumentality of the League itself. The first part of the suggestion regarding the general principles is fairly feasible, though the peculiar historical conditions in India may require those principles to be appreciably modified. But the principle enunciated by M. de Mello-Franco and quoted by Mr. Vijayaragavacharlar is sound and unexceptionable. It is as follows: "We must avoid creating a State within a State. We must prevent the minority from transforming itself into a privileged caste and taking definite form as a foreign group instead of becoming fused in the society in which it lives."

This fundamental principle, enunciated in the actual discussions on the European minority questions, was wholeheartedly endorsed by Sir Austen Chamberlain who observed that it was not the intention of the League "to establish in the midst of nations a community which would remain permanently estranged from the national life." If the above principle is duly enforced in India, it will considerably simplify the minority problem in the country. As regards the suggestion that the League of Nations itself should solve the communal problem in India, it seems hardly feasible. For it is difficult to believe that, as things are, many of the communities concerned will agree to refer their demands to the arbitration of the League. And even if they all agree, Britain will not, unless she has reason to believe that the machinery to be provided by the League for arbitration can be relied upon to give effect to her own wishes in the matter; in which case the arbitration will be worse than a mockery. India must and will solve her own communal problem, just as she will solve her larger constitutional problem.

As regards the R. T. C. scheme of federation, Mr. Vijayaragavacharlar has reiterated his favourite view that federation would be a dangerous experiment in India and that a purely unitary Government is the only one suited to Indian conditions. He evidently feels that federation will only accentuate the provincial, communal and linguistic differences and become an hindrance to the work of building up India as a strong political unit. We fear that the learned President of the Mahasabha has taken a one-sided view of the Indian conditions. The very differences existing now will preclude the formation of one vast unitary Government responsible to the people with the various provinces as mere administrative divisions as they are now deriving all their powers from the Government of India. Such a Unitary Government does not exist even now, for the provinces cannot be said to derive "all" their powers from the Central Government. Even now the provinces have some measure of autonomy; and under a wholly self-governing system in the future they will insist upon a much larger measure of autonomy. It is unnecessary to carry further the general discussion on the Federal versus Unitary system of Government. It is obvious that the future Government of India cannot be purely unitary or, on the other hand, a confederacy of sovereign States. A compromise has got to be effected; and it is essentially a question of detail, though of vital detail, as to what measure of autonomy should be permitted to the federating States and what powers should be reserved to the Central Government. Mr. Vijayaragavacharlar's arguments may nevertheless, be of appreciable use in finally deciding upon the provincial and the central subjects and in deciding the controversy about the residuary powers.

STORM AND STRESS.

There was a period of "storm and stress" in Germany immediately after the invasion of Napoleon and the proud Prussians being forced to submit to his will. That period produced a rich literature mainly devoted to the propagation of the idea that Germany must unite and regain freedom. At present the country is passing through another period of "storm and stress", when the difficulties of those far-seeing Germans who desire to rescue their land from economic plight and to raise it to its pre-war political status are so many and so complex that to the foreign observer theirs appear to be an almost impossible task. The political parties most opposed to the policy of the Bruening Cabinet have nothing else in common except this determination to oust a bourgois-socialist political combination from power. The Nazis and the Communists have political programms fundamentally different in outlook and different in the methods they advocate for attaining political supremacy. But they are resolved that in the Prussian Diet or in the Reichstag or in the provincial legislatures every form of obstruction should be practised to hamper the work of the middle class politician, assisted by the industrialist and the right wing socialist, work which is concentrated in taking the fullest advantage of the Hoover Moratorium and in reaching an understanding with France. The demand for the dissolution of the Prussian Diet was only a move in this campaign of determined opposition. But the plebiscite taken to determine this question does not indicate that the Nationalists and the Communist groups in Prussia have a hold large enough on the electorate to make their attack on the present Prussian Government successful. Only 37 per cent. of the entire electorate voted for the dissolution and the "coup" has failed to come off. The clashes with the police, however, assumed in Berlin a serious turn and the death of two police officers and the loss of life suffered by a number of civilians are not likely to improve the position of the Communists with the electorate. On the eve of the plebiscite a "tremendous sensation" was caused in Berlin by the news that the Basle-Berlin express escaped being wrecked through the explosion of a bomb placed under it while passing Jutterbog and the belief is strongly held that the object of this outrage was to kill Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius, who, the wreckers believed, would be amongst the passengers. These outrages and assaults will, however, defeat their political object. Popular feeling is sure to veer round more strongly to the Bruening Cabinet and support its policy.

SIX MONTHS

(BY F. K.)

There never was in India such a six months of conferences, committees, reports and constitution-making on paper. Surely so much exercise of grey matter, so much acreage of print and vapour of words cannot all be in vain! Thought and words cannot be a substitute for action but "vox populi" has in all ages and all countries borne a certain harvest when it has been intelligently vocal. The illiteracy of India is still cited by interested aliens as an overruling argument for denying her full adult franchise. But a moment's reflection shows that the argument is obsolete. A vocal "vox populi" does not depend on figures of literacy and illiteracy. It is an organic development of forces operating in natural human sequence of cause and effect and connotes a power for redress of wrongs that the mightiest monarch has to bow to. It is but a hop from this stage to a paper franchise. "Reversing of engines at this stage" to use a more modern metaphor applied by a wide awake Englishman in reviewing India's progress to nationhood, would be to throw the whole machinery of imperial politics out of action, propelling India out of the Empire Omnibus, very much bruised but free. No one has made this eventuality clearer to Englishmen of late than Mr. Vithalbhai Patel whose lucidity on the subject of Independence versus Dominion Status for India is so idiomatically conceived as to arouse even the "beefy" Briton.

When even our Liberals have the courage to repudiate some of the safeguards they had virtually swallowed last year at the Round Table, there can be little doubt that India has not been cooling her heels since the signing of the Truce. Among speed and endurance records in the world's races for republics it may be difficult yet to assign India her place. But in a true estimate of values the six months of conferences, committees and paper constitution-making will not go for nought.

Trifles.

"Although Britania might no longer rule the waves, there is no reason why she should not keep them clean"—Sir Cooper Rawson, M. P.

The alternative is not without possibilities.

* * * * *

Wiring to his paper apropos of the Federal Structure Committee personnel, the Simla correspondent of the "Times" said: "It is notable that neither Dr. Ansari nor any other representative of the Muslim minority which shelters (shades of R. T. C. Muslim "Delegates.) under the Congress wing has been nominated."

It was, it is, and it will be "notable".

But I wonder, if my confrere will share the "nots" excluding the Muslim minority with his readers. He must have, of course, seen it.

Or will Simla object?

* * * * *

Stratford Magistrate: Look here. Marriage is like a mouse-trap, easy to get in, but difficult to get out, and magistrates in this court do not make it easier."

And so saying the great man sent the poor thing back to the cat? He did.

* * * * *

There is no truth in the suggestion that the following have deliberately avoided commenting on the Haig Committee and the N.-W. F. Province:—(1) Mr. Shaukat Ali, (2) Mr. M. A. Jinnah and (3) the Executive Board of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference which contains stalwart Muslims like Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan who did for the Frontier what he and all his colleagues could while they were in London.

The fact is that they have not offered any opinion merely because they have no opinions to offer.

* * * * *

"English Police are wonderful. New York copies London."

The attention of the Indian Police to the demonstrable superiority of the English Police as a model is respectfully invited.

* * * * *

My congratulations to the "Evening News of India." With uncanny prescience it has discovered the probability of a catastrophe that happened twenty-four hours earlier.

The awful prediction is about the Red Shirts' possible affiliation to the Congress. It was, of course, inspired by the fact of the Hindustan Seva Dal coming under the direct control of the Congress.

* * * * *

Now "the formation of this Congress 'army'" you will agree "is significant. It is a preparation for the renewal of civil strife, should Mr. Gandhi find himself unable to enter into a compromise in London."

And if Congress had omitted to bring them under its direct control? Why, then too, it would have been guilty.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED.

:0:

STANDARD OF LIVING.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

In the previous article we dealt with the effects of the number of hours of work on the efficiency of operatives in factories and mills and the recommendation of the Whitley Commission on that most important factor. It is the purpose of this article to deal with the question of standard of living as affecting efficiency.

HIGH STANDARD AND EFFICIENCY.

It is a well-known elementary principle that a higher standard of living results in improved efficiency. The American operative, according to Dr. Shedwell in his excellent book on "Industrial Efficiency", receives the highest wage of any other workman in the world. His standard of living is higher than that of the English operative, and in spite of that, production in America is at a cost cheap enough to enable that country to compete with England in foreign markets. This is due to the higher efficiency of American labour all round, which enables the employer to pay higher wages, wages high enough to tempt many an English operative to migrate from his native country across the Atlantic. The problem is easy to understand when one remembers that a workman who appreciates living on a high standard, which means dwelling in healthy surroundings, wearing proper clothing as well as providing same for those dependent on him, and insisting on finding money for the education of his children, etc., would be always ready and willing to respond to labour-saving machinery and other more intelligent methods introduced by his employer to increase production and thereby make it possible for the industry to pay him a higher wage, or in fact succeed in getting same by pressure, as operatives have done repeatedly in the past, in all countries including our own, in times when industries were making good profits.

LIVING STANDARD OF INDIAN OPERATIVES.

Viewed in regard to this scientific factor, the findings of the Whitley Commission on the standard of living of our Indian operatives are rather startling. The Commission after stating in detail the income and expenditure of mill operatives in different parts of the country state as follows:—

"Some observers prefer to dwell on the mitigations of the situation, on a comparison of the worker's existing privations with the hardships which forced him into industrial life, on his scanty knowledge of better things, on the endurance and courage which enable him to tolerate his present condition and, indeed, to extract some pleasure from it, and even on his general inertia and lack of desire for improvement. These also are facts and must be faced, but it is mainly ignorance of his own relative position and lack of belief in the possibility of bettering it which are responsible for his apathy".

WHAT IS IT ALL DUE TO?

It will thus be seen that the standard is very low, perhaps exceptionally low, even for an advanced Asiatic country. The question is who is responsible and how to improve it. The Commission tell us that "in entering on the discussion of possible methods of raising the standard of living", they were faced by "two main facts, poverty and low level of efficiency". The poverty, we submit, is due to the low wages and the want of efficiency is a factor which is the result of want of proper education or training and also to want of incentive to earn more by improving efficiency, owing to the operative's very few wants and resignation to his miserable condition. We are thus confronted by a vicious circle. The Commission observe: "Inefficiency is attributable to lack of both physical energy and mental vigour. These are to a large extent different aspects of the same defect, for physical weakness cuts at the root of ambition, initiative, and desire. This weakness arises from the hardships to which the worker, who starts with an indifferent physique, is subjected and especially his unsatisfactory diet and the conditions under which he is generally compelled to live. These hardships and conditions are mainly the result of inability to afford anything better, and this in its turn arises from low efficiency. Thus poverty leads to bad conditions, bad conditions to inefficiency and inefficiency to poverty. We believe in attempting to break the vicious circle at as many points as possible. There must be an endeavour to enhance efficiency, to heighten earnings and to improve the conditions of life."

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The Commission further admit that "better results from the business point of view can frequently be obtained by the payment of better wages, and it is impossible to expect any high standard of efficiency on the wages now paid in many branches of industry. Nor is it reasonable invariably to demand that the increase of efficiency should be a condition precedent to improved wages. In many cases, if employers were to offer better payment first, they would be able to secure improved efficiency by the attraction of a better class of worker and by the increased effort of many of the present ones".

We can thus see that what is required is a move in the direction of (1) raising the wages, and (2) an impetus in one form or other given to the operatives to raise their standard of living by various means and devices. The wages are paid with a view to help the workmen not only to secure the necessaries of life, but also to get various comforts which a civilized person has a right to expect. If our labour is illiterate and therefore backward, the fault does not lie with it, but it is the duty of both the State and the employer to see that means are found by which this illiteracy is as rapidly removed as possible from among the labouring classes both in the interests of society in general and industry in particular. Besides the misfortune of having the mass of our labour in an illiterate condition, we have as yet no Trade Unions on which labour as well as the employers can rely without the slightest hesitation. Through the medium of Trade Unions, commanding confidence of both these classes, various steps could be taken by which this standard of living of workmen could be increased by supplying them with better housing, school education, proper form of furniture, medical facility, hospital and other arrangements such as recuperative places in convalescence, and educating them in one form or other as to the healthy and better form of living.

CO-OPERATION OF EMPLOYER AND OPERATORS ESSENTIAL.

This could only be done under the present circumstances through the co-operation of the employer and the leaders of labour, preferably drawn from the labouring classes themselves. We have already shown on various occasions how the employers' union such as our Millowners' Association can organise on these lines and if they object to pay higher wages on the ground that the same would not mean the raising of the standard of living by the workmen, they could pay same in kind by supplying the above-mentioned necessaries, at the same time being sure that the standard of living is improved. This can be further improved upon by providing central recreation ground, with clubs and theatres attached, provided for all operatives of the mills and factories under the Association or Union. The cinema with the help of criers describing the events portrayed in vernaculars may be used with great advantage as educative media. Films specially prepared or imported may here be used with a view to create in the minds of illiterate workmen, ideas which would infuse in them a healthy ambition to live well and rise by dint of hard and steady work from the lowest position to that of the factory "boss". Incidents in the lives of some of the men in Europe and America who rose to eminence from the rank of labour may be taken for the purpose of the story. There is no lack of material in this direction because in the words of Shadwell, speaking both for Europe and America "the development of manufacturing industries was chiefly a process of workmen rising to be employers".

ADOPT RECOGNISED METHODS.

These efforts could be further pushed forward through the supply of housing accommodation with furnished rooms, containing furniture of the type workmen are used to in other advanced countries and proving comforts in this direction on the same footing. In case of cinema films also, they should be made interesting and topical with a view to break the monotony and historical and other features may be tactfully interwoven into the programme with that view. Films dealing with technical work in the mills may be alternately used, care being taken to see that they are not too lengthy to be tiresome. They should explain the operations on modern machines, etc., showing how time and labour may be saved. Thus, the welfare work will be the first step in progress, a march towards that goal which when reached would make the employee independent of the employer, even in that regard. A time will arrive when Trade Unions on proper organised form, working exclusively for the benefit of labour, would be evolved out of the present chaos, where one finds nothing but fighting associations, led by outsiders, who are more or less prejudiced or biassed with their own ideas as politici-

(Continued on page 8).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Lord Grey's Speech.

Lord Grey's speech must be regarded as a breath of life-giving air to the Labour Government. There is little danger of Mr. MacDonald falling on domestic issues after the budget, which, incidentally, gave convincing proofs of Labour's "accommodating spirit" and its Liberal bona-fides. Mr. MacDonald has, therefore, got a fresh opportunity of doing something at least in the realm of International Affairs. As regards India, one need not be unnecessarily optimistic as long as the tune is to be called by the Liberal Lord Reading.

Mr. Jinnah's Tragedy.

Mr. Jinnah may not have the courage of his considered convictions in so far as the communal problem is concerned. But it is difficult even on this unfortunate ground to understand the non-platitudinous part of his speech at Allahabad. He is patriot enough to see clearly that "he who arbitrates will keep to himself the substance of power. He also knows that the Muslim Conference is really fighting for this very position. Unfortunately he does not feel as deeply. He insists on the cuckoo's egg—the fourteen points—some of which, particularly Separate Electorates, he is not enamoured of. All this is easy to understand. Historically, Mr. Jinnah's is the tragedy of a political leader who, confusing nilly with willy, readily allows himself to be driven.

An Amazing Attiude.

But "If the majority demands in the Punjab and Bengal were conceded he would prefer a settlement on the basis of joint electorates but he knew a large number—he believed, the majority of Muslims—favoured separate electorates", and "he would rather have a settlement on a footing of separate electorates....." Mr. Jinnah, in other words, regards separate electorates as an effective alternative to "majority demands in the Punjab and Bengal." Now, Mr. Jinnah is an experienced Parliamentarian and Constitutionalist. He knows that in a communally elected legislature even a bare majority, presupposing Provincial Autonomy, will be too precarious to be useful. A statutory minority based on separate electorate will mean a betrayal of Punjab and Bengal Muslims. Mr. Jinnah is apparently ready for this and with his eyes wide open. This is amazing.

Congress Volunteers.

By merging themselves into the Congress organisation, the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Frontier Jirga and the latter's volunteer corps, 50,000 strong, known as Khodai Khidmatgars, have benefitted themselves and the Congress alike. The old popular names may well remain, but the institutions will be directly controlled by the Congress and not circuitously, partially and haphazardly as hitherto. It appears from Mahatma Gandhi's opening speech at the Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal that the Congress is attempting to organise all the volunteers in the country, so far independently carrying out the Congress programme. It is a belated but right move. It would be a grave anomaly if the Congress had not a sufficiently large army of volunteers, regularly trained and disciplined, and working under its direct control.

The Dev Samaj.

The annual report of the Dev Samaj for the year ending November 1930 bears ample testimony to the excellent humanitarian service rendered by this institution. Founded in 1882 by the late lamented Bhagwan Dev Atma, a great religious and social reformer, the Samaj has now grown into a great institution with many-sided activities. Its special work, apart from preaching the religion of Truth, Goodness and Service of Humanity, irrespective of creed or colour, is the education of girls and the so-called depressed classes and criminal tribes. The total number of institutions for boys and girls conducted by the Samaj during the year under report was 27, including three high schools for boys and girls, four for "depressed" classes, six for "criminal" tribes, and 12 primary schools for girls. The work of the Samaj has been well spoken of by many Indian leaders and educationists. The Samaj deserves to be generously patronised by the public.

GOGATE'S TRIAL AT POONA.

PROFESSORS IN WITNESS BOX IN SHOOTING CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 10.

Mr. J. B. Kolhatkar and Mr. N. G. Damde, the Rector, gave evidence at the resumed hearing of the Fergusson College Shooting case to-day in the Court of Mr. Hyam, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona. Police were posted in the compound.

SHOT WHILE LOOKING AT PORTRAITS.

Mr. J. B. Kolhatker, Professor of Chemistry, stated that the accused was a science student in 1929-30. He failed in Interscience and took Arts. Witness was introduced by the Principal to the Acting Governor. He was with the Governor from the beginning to the end.

Lady Hotson did not come upstairs. The Principal, Mr. Yewelkar, Mr. M. K. Joshi, the A. D.C. and himself went to the reading room. He was behind the Governor. The Principal was on one side of the Governor. He could not give their positions. He heard a report of the shot while they were looking at portraits. Witness was amazed. What he saw next was the Governor grappling with the accused on the floor. In conclusion witness corroborated what the Principal had said.

LIBRARIAN IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. R. S. Parkhe, Assistant Librarian, was then examined. He also gave information like Prof. Kolhatkar. He produced the plan of the library. Witness pointed out the entrance of the library in the plan and the situation when the incident took place. He also showed the place where the accused was sitting. Witness saw the A. D. C. taking out bullets from the pistols. He could not say whether it was from one or both.

Vithu, Peon, was then examined.

Prof. N. G. Damble, Professor of Philosophy and Rector of the College, stated in evidence that the accused occupied room 231 in the College Hostel. Witness was on the ground floor with Lady Hotson. Some time after he heard a great noise, something like a crash. Lady Hotson asked him to inquire about the matter. Prof. D.D. Karve, Prof. Naik, Mrs. Mahajani and witness were with Lady Hotson. They sent somebody to inquire. Within four minutes some people came down and they learnt that His Excellency was shot but escaped injury. Lady Hotson was informed of this. Witness came to know of the name of the student also. Further details witness did not know.

A LEATHER BAG.

Witness then stated that he was present when the accused's room was searched in the presence of a 'panch'. He was one of the 'panch'. The panchnama was read out. Besides other articles 28 rounds of revolver ammunition coloured photos of Bhagatsingh, V. Sawarkar, 17 cartridges, 12 cuttings from newspapers, etc. were mentioned in the panchnama. Uttarkar a Fergussion College student with two other students went to witness and was informed that Uttarkar had gone to the Principal's house but could not see him. What Uttarkar told witness was that Gogate had left a leather bag three weeks ago with him. Uttarkar was afraid to enter his room as he was afraid on account of the incident. Witness consulted the Principal and then phoned to the D.S.P., Mr. Yates, A.S.P. came to the library. They went to Uttarkar's room, opened the door and took the bag to the library. Then the bag was sealed with the College seal at four places in their presence. Panchnama was made. The room of the accused was searched on the 25th July. The articles found were taken away by Mr. Kothawala. He gave witness a receipt.

DON'T KNOW WHO SEALED IT.

Uttarkar, a student was next examined. Witness stated that the accused was the brother of the witnesse's uncle's wife. He joined the college this year. Accused asked witness to keep a bag 20 days previous to the day of this occurrence. The reason accused gave for keeping the bag with him was that it contained Rs. 500 which were given to the accused for the management of the College Gymnasium. Accused used to give keys of his room to a servant. Witness had two keys with him one for himself and the other was with Gogate. The bag given to witness was a locked one. Accused had opened the bag once before him. Witness did not see the contents. At 2 o'clock witness learnt about the incident and Gogate was taken away to police custody. He, therefore, first approached the Principal to inform him of the leather bag. He could not see him. So he went to G. K. Khare who is in the Law College. Witness told everything about the bag to G. K. Khare. Khare accompanied witness to the Rector's place. The Rector asked witness to consult the Principal. Therefore they went to the Principal and phoned to the police. One European officer came to the Library. They three and the officer went to witness' room. The bag was shown to the police officer. The officer asked some servant to carry the bag to the Library where it was sealed with the college seal. Witness could not say who sealed it. Witness knew Gogate since childhood.

Messrs. K. R. Bosle, H. T. Sawant and P J. Poonawalla were then examined regarding the panchnama of the bag, Gogate's search at Faraskahana and Governor's coat respectively. The case is adjourned till Tuesday morning.

ACCUSED COMPLAINS ABOUT FOOD AND DRESS.

The accused complained to the Magistrate that he did not get his meal as soon as he left Court, but only at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was given the jail dress though he came to the Court with his dress. The Magistrate said he was helpless as regards dress but he would see that the accused was given food soon after he reaches jail from the Court.

A PRINCE AMONG MEN.

Govt. Member's Tribute To Pandit Motilal.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Sir C. P Ramaswami Iyer, the new Law Member, Government of India was entertained yesterday evening at a garden party at the Khushaldas Gardens.

'AT HOME' TO "HINDU' EDITOR

The members of the staff of the "Hindu" were at home to a large number of friends yesterday evening at the "Hindu" office to meet Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, and Mr. K. Srinivasan, proprietor of the "Hindu" on the eve of their departure for England, the former as a Delegate to the Round Table Conference and the latter on private visit.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Glowing tributes to the statesmanship and patriotism of Pandit Motilal Nehru were paid by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer while unveiling the Pandit's portrait at Ranade Hall. He observed that the Pandit was a man who felt strongly, spoke strongly and fought strongly. He was a Prince among men.—A.P.

OMISSION OF BIRLA AND JAMAL MAHOMED!

South Indian Merchants' Strong Protest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Resentment at the failure on the part of the Government to nominate all the three nominees of the federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce was voiced in a resolution of protest communicated to-day by the South Indian Chamber of Commerce to Madras Government, which runs as follows: "The Committee of Southern India Chamber of Commerce strongly protests against the action of the Government in omitting the names of Messrs Jamal Mahomed and G. D. Birla out of the three persons nominated by the Federation to represent the interests of Indian Commerce at the R.T.C. In view of the vast economic, financial and commercial interests of this country which will come up for discussion and decision at the Conference, this Chamber urges the Government that adequate representation of duly constituted Indian Commercial opinion at the conference is indispensable.

OUR NEW PICTURE-PUZZLE COMPETITION.

—:o:—

"Answer The Question" Competition.

For full particulars see next Sunday's "Chronicle." Easy, interesting and entertaining. Big Prizes.

MALVAN RELIEF FUND.

Need Of Co-ordinated Work.

To the Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay public already know that Flood Relief Committee has been formed in Malvan to help the flood-stricken people there. I am the Joint Honorary Secretary and have been deputed by the same Committee to organise relief here. On coming here I found that some 10 committees have been formed in different parts of the City to collect funds and that even individual have been collecting funds for the same purpose. In the interest of the cause which all these Committees wish to serve, I should like to request all these different Committees to form a Central Committee through which the collected money should be sent to the respective places so that Malvan Rajpur, and Sawantwadi will receive help in proportion to their needs. I am glad to find also that efforts are being made to form a Central Committee and I earnestly request all the different committees to help those who are trying to form the same.

With regard to Malvan Flood Relief Committees that are formed in this city, I should request the organisers to correspond with me so that I can see them and enlighten them on the situation the needs of Malvan Taluka.

My address is as follows:—
S. S. Mahajan,
C/o S. K. Patil, 161, Dadisht Agrary Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

—Yours, etc.,
S. S. MAHAJAN.
10th August 1931.

FREEDOM OF COTTON TRADE IN THE CITY

Mahajan Association Entertains M.L.C.'s

A big gathering was held in the Shri Mahajan's Hall, to publicy thank the Honourable Members specially Mr. R.S. Asavle and Commercial Associations and Press who had served the public by taking part in provnig the uselessness and futiny of the Cotton Contract Bill.

Amongst those present were ex-M.L.C. Mr. Dadubhai Desai together with some of the present M.L.Cs., members of the Municipal Corporation, leading members of some of the Commercial Associations and others.

In opening the ceremony the President Mr. Chaterbhuj Devachand put the following resolution for acceptance and it was unanimously accepted by all present:—

"This Association places on record its sense of deep appreciation of the just and courageous action of the Bombay Legislative Council in accepting Rao Bahadur Asavle's Amendment on the Cotton Contracts Bill and thereby safeguarding the interests and welfare of the cotton growers and the small traders and restoring the freedom of cotton trade in Bombay.

The above Resolution having been carried the President asked the Secretary to express the Mahajan's sense of gratitude.

M. L. C.S AND PRESS THANKED

The Secretary in his speech thanked Rao Bahadur Asavale and other M.L.C.s for their courage and patriotism. He thanked the Vyapari Maha Mandal, The Bombay Shroff Mahajan, Sjt. Dadubhai P. Desai, the "Bombay Samachar," the "Bombay Chronicle," "Sanj Vartman," and the "Hindustan" and "Prajamitra" and also other friends who helped them in this behalf.

They had been denounced in certain quarters as speculators and even gamblers. Some of these attacks were ignorant, others were malicious. They made it clear that they were honest traders, honestly earning, their living. They were as outlaws and the East India Cotton Association wanted to squeeze them out. They desire to live and let live.

The Secretary having finished his speech Hon'ble Mr. Karbari of Thana said a few words in response. He stated that the Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council had done nothing more than what was required in pursuance of their duty which lay in getting removed an injustice wherever they found it.

Mr. Bhagwandas addressed the gathering in the same strain.

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai of Nadiad, an Ex-M.L.C., expressed the causes that prompted him to participate in this cause. Continuing he said that it was the duty of every right-minded man to put up a fight where injustice was found.

The Secretary Mr. Shivlal Narpatlal Maniar read several letters that were received from mofussil M.L.C.s who had conveyed their sympathy and inability to attend the gathering.

Mr. Shivlal Narpatlal requested Mr. W. T. Halai, who was described by him as founder and father of Shri Mahajan Association to address the gathering. He narrated in brief what work he had done for the Mahajan. He asked the Members of the Mahajan to act according to the rules and regulations of the Mahajan and hoped that they would always behave in a manner worthy of the good name of the Association.

The gathering then partook of the light refreshments provided by the Association.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR AT KARNAL

KARNAL (Governor's Camp), August 9.

The Governor of the Punjab arrived at Karnal this morning and visited the King Edward Memorial Hospital. His Excellency, granted interviews to a large number of non-officials including the President and Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Karnal, Vice-President, District Board Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan of Kunjpura, Nawab Sajjid Ali Khan of Mandal and Moulvi Sir Rahim Baksh.—A.P.

ABKARI SALES

Mr. C. R. Achari's Warning To Bidders.

TIRUCHENGODU, Aug. 7.

Referring to the auction sales of abkari licenses going on in the Madras Presidency, Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia writes:—

Reports received so far show that a large majority of those engaged in the liquor trade realising the present situation have shown commendable hesitation in re-entering on a bad business. But they have not displayed that stamina of good sense which alone leads to success any venture. They show a decent regard to public opinion and are keeping away to a certain degree from the annual sales of licenses. They realise that the anti-Drink propaganda and picketing are effective everywhere, without being deceived by bluff or autosuggestion that it is all intimidation or force and that the only thing wanted is a strong hand to put it down. They display a good sense in telling the Government that if the peaceful picketing will continue their business will suffer tremendously and wisely demand rebates to be guaranteed in case of loss, otherwise refusing to bid.

But the force of habit and old contacts and the gambling spirit are too much for them. Their wisdom and courage have no stamina and melt away after the first two or three scenes of the drama at the abkari sales are gone through; one by one yields and the officers know to take quick advantage of a break down of morale.

We can only warn. We tell these men that it is a wicked traffic, that it is abetment of family ruin, that it is unpleasing in the eyes of God and man, that money is not everything in the world, and that what is bad for numerous families cannot give us true happiness in the end.

DETERMINED TO END IT.

Further the nation has been roused to a sense of the evil and has determined to end it. The war against Drink will be carried on under the truce, inspite of every opposition and the Truce is at an end. This issue of social reform stands apart from all political contingencies. Any speculators who bid and insure a revenue for Government under these circumstances do so with their eyes one thing to these persons. If open.

I write this however just to say they have any idea of getting an assurance as to rebates and compensations, I advise them as an old lawyer to ask for it in clear terms in writing lest they should be deceived by the whispers of officials in the corners of the auction room. All sorts of inducements and semi-official assurances will be given. "You cannot expect Government to declare it in writing now. You must trust them" and so on, will easily be uttered. But it is common knowledge that unless assurances are given clearly and in writing, the Government will not be in a position later on to exempt any payments of rentals now solemnly undertaken. A class of officials are eager to prove their own efficiency by somehow getting people to be entrapped, but their assurances will be found worthless as against the Government.

DON'T BE TRAPPED.

The communique that has appeared in the press about the Cabinet discussions over Madras Finances shows that a study of three months' receipts leads to an expectation of nearly a crore of rupees decrease in Excise Revenue This, however, is an under-estimate for it is based on actual receipts for three months upon old contracts. The new auction sales show much more striking falls all round and as the year goes on, the fall in revenue will be much more serious than what is shown in the recent communique. The Government will not be in a position to show any leniency and will be compelled to repudiate unauthorised assurances of subordinate officials."

OUR MALAYA LETTER

Mahatma's Message

LABOUR REPORT A DULL AND DREARY DOCUMENT

KUALA LUMPUR, July 31.

A Ceylonese resident of Malaya has received a letter from Mahatma Gandhi from Borsad dated June 24, in the course of which he gives the following message to the Indians and Ceylonese in Malaya: "My message to the Indians and Ceylonese is that they should represent the best traditions of the countries from which they come and befriend the people on whose goodwill and co-operation their living in the Peninsula depends."

118,000 acres of land valued approximately at 40 million dollars are owned by Indians in the Federated States according to 1930 Labour report, a fact by no means creditable in as much as there are many enterprising individual Chinese here in possession of nearly an equal amount to that of all the Indians put together. It is indeed curious that the Controller of Labour has included in his estimate the property owning educated and trading class advancing a sort of specious argument that they were the one time labourers in this country—a statement quite absurd on the face of it when a labourer discards his knife he does so only to get away from the tyranny of the employer who accumulate the labourer's account with him by quite unscrupulous methods. The Controller when he admits in his report that the Indian labourers at the time of their landing are free from all liabilities is careful not to mention of their position when they are sent back in their thousands.

A DULL AND DREARY DOCUMENT.

The Controller's report a dull and dreary document uncared to publish even by the local press, states that nearly one and a half million dollars has been spent on repatriating unemployed Indian labourers, and most of the amount has been borne by the Indian Immigration Fund. Then it speaks that owing to the prevailing depression some thousands of Indian labourers were paid off and a cut has been effected in the wages of both male and female workers remaining behind with the result that they have to do more work for less remuneration.

LATE MR. MOHAMED ALI NAMAZIE.

The death has occurred of Mr. Mohamed Ali Namazie, the millionaire merchant of Singapore. Mr. Namazie, the most prominent Asiatic in Singapore being the founder and Managing Director of the shipping and import firm that bears his name, owns considerable property in Madras and Singapore. Recently Mr. Namazie had launched out his latest venture. He financed the Capitol building with its modern theatre, restaurant and flats and becoming the Chairman of Directors of the Capitol Theatres Ltd.

Mr. Namazie entered public life at the beginning of the war. For six years he served on the Municipal Commission. He was also a member of the Mahomedan Advisory Board, an organisation founded with the object of protecting Muslim interests. He was ever generous towards charities and a considerable portion of his wealth went to the relief of the poor. He came to Singapore friendless and it was his devotion to business as well as his shrewd and penetrating character which was responsible for his rapid success.

Head And Tail Competition.

A MISPRINT

In sentence No. 13, Set No. 4 published in the "Sunday Chronicle" on 9th August, there is a slight misprint in the first block in which the letter "P" should be "—P" i.e. minus P.

If, due to this misprint, the word is missplet in any sets sent in already, the mistake will not be taken into account.

CORPORATION'S TREAT TO ROUND TABLE DELEGATES.

—:o:—

H. P. Mody Opposes Swadeshi Insurance.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "HIRELING" AND "PAID MAN."

The President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday announced that in accordance with the suggestion from several friends, he had decided to invite Mahatma Gandhi, the Nawab of Bhopal and other delegates to the R. T. C. to a function which he would hold in their honour prior to their departure to England. There was also a sharp passage-at-arms between Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. H. P. Mody, on Mr. Jamnadas, calling Mr. Mody a "hireling" of the Millowners' Association.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The question of presenting addresses by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to Mahatma Gandhi and the Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber on the eve of their departure to England to attend the Round Table Conference came for discussion on Monday before the Municipal Corporation. It would be recalled that Mr. L. R. Tairsee had tabled a proposition to that effect. When the matter came for discussion the President intimated that before Mr. Tairsee moved his proposition, in fairness to him (Mr. Tairsee) and the House, he would say, that it had been suggested to him, as President from several quarters to hold a function in honour of Mahatma Gandhi the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber and other delegates to the Round Table Conference. He would be very glad to act on that suggestion if he could secure the presence of those distinguished representatives to the Round Table Conference. Of course, said the President, the time at his disposal was very much limited but if within that short space of time, he could secure their presence, he would be very glad to hold the function.

BHOPAL'S LETTER.

Mr. Tairsee thereupon withdrew his proposition.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, read a letter he had received from the Private Secretary to the Nawab of Bhopal stating that the Nawab would have considered it a great honour to receive an address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, but he regretted very much that owing to the present state of his health, he would not be able to stay in Bombay a minute longer than was necessary for him for passing through the city to reach the Mole and then to go on board.

IF GANDHIJI DOESN'T GO?

The President said the function would be for those who would accept the invitation.

Dr. P. G. Solanki:—If Mahatma Gandhi does not go to the Round Table Conference?

The President:—I have already stated that the function would be for those who accept the invitation.

VOTE FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES

Mr. R. A. Gole then moved: "That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that Section 11(2) of the Municipal Act, should be so amended as to provide therein that all citizens who are in receipt of salaries or earn their own livelihood shall be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters."

Several Councillors thought that the proposition was vague inasmuch as the income of the voters was not fixed. The proposition was, therefore, thrown out by a large majority.

ENCOURAGE INDIAN INSURANCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved: That this Corporation is of opinion that the representatives of the Corporation on the Bombay Port Trust be requested to support in the meeting of the Trustees the following resolution:—

(a) That the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay are of opinion that the list of Insurance Companies approved by the Bombay Port Trust should be revised every year, (b) that at the time of the next revision for current year, only those Companies that are registered in India should be included in the list. (c) that the lessees should be given an intimation of the revised list to enable them to effect insurance only with the approved Companies.

The President intimated that the matter was already under consideration of the Finance Committee of the Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. Jamnadas still moved his resolution and said there was a time when there was no Fire Insurance Company in India. Fortunately, they had now Indian Companies doing fire insurance business with Indian capital and Indian directorate and he thought it was their duty to tell their representatives on Port Trust to support the Indiaff Insurance Companies.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

H. P. MODY OPPOSES

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the proposition on principle and said it was not fair to tie down the hands of their representatives on the Board of the Port Trust.

Dr. J. N. Choksy asked Mr. Mody, if he did not get a mandate from the Millowners' Association in regard to water supply rates and other things.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said it would not be right to impose conditions upon the lessees of the Port Trust to insure in certain companies.

COMMISSIONER ON RELEVANCY.

The Municipal Commissioner also pointed out the difficulties of imposing conditions on the lessees to insure with certain companies and said the proposition had no relevancy with matters that immediately acected the municipality such as health, sanitation and welfare of the city. As a matter of fact, he said it was beyond the scope of the municipality.

"A HIRELING."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in reply said that everybody knew that Mr. Mody was a "hireling" of the Millowners' Association.

Mr. Mody protested against the expression "hireling" and requested the President to ask Mr. Jamnadas to withdraw the expression.

Dr. Deshmukh:—What is wrong, when it is in accordance with facts?

MODY'S PEDESTAL.

Mr. Jamnadas:—I may say that he is a "paid man of the Millowners. There was not much difference between a paid man and a "hireling" (Laughter). But I withdraw the word "hireling" (Laughter).

Mr. Mody:—Is a member entitle to grossly misrepresent another member?

Mr. Jamnadas: I am simply amused at the lofty pedastal from which Mr. Mody talks. Mr. Jehangir Petit was given a mandate by the Millowners' Association so many times.

The question was put to vote and declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

ILLNESS AMONG MEERUT ACCUSED.

Bombay Workers Demand Their Release

(From a Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of workers was held at Lalbag Maidan on Monday evening under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Girni Kamgar Union and Young Workers' League. Mr. S. P. Bhise presided, and Messrs. V. H. Kulkarni, M. G. Mhatre. A. R. Amunekar, S. V. Deshpande and a striker from Sholapur spoke. They referred to the intensified attack of capitalists and imperialists against Indian workers, and to the reply of the workers in the form of an epidemic of strikes all over India. They said that owing to the world crisis of capitalism and especially the agrarian crisis, the condition of the working masses was bound to grow worse, as long as the present system continued.

A resolution was passed condemning the arrests of Messrs. Karadkar and Khale at Sholapur and the repressive measures taken by the authorities there and expressing solidarity with the strikers.

Another resolution demanded the immediate release of the Meerut Comrades whose lives, the resolution stated "were in serious danger" owing to illness caused by bad food, etc.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

RECORD NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT MATRICULATION

Bombay University Report

MEMBERS WAKE UP TO NEED OF LOOKING AFTER GARDEN

The following is a summary of the annual report of the work of the University of Bombay:—

With the passing of the new Act, a new Garden Committee came into existence with effect from the 1st of February, 1930. During the period under review the Committee met more than once, and from time to time suggested ways and means of improving the Garden. In previous years, over and above the Government grant of Rs. 2,000, earmarked for the maintenance of the University Garden, the Syndicate used to make annually a provision of an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 as their contribution to the Garden Fund. But, except on very rare occasions, this contribution was not utilized. This year, however, the Garden Committee has decided to make certain improvements in the Garden and a Supervisor has been appointed to assist the Committee in the general work of improvement and to supervise the work of the Head Mali. All the members of the Committee are taking a good deal of interest in their work and they have arranged amongst themselves to inspect the gardens periodically by turns.

PUBLICATION BOARD.

The University Publication Board was first constituted under the new University Act, in the month of March, 1930. During the short period of its existence it has shown considerable activity, and it gave valuable assistance to the Syndicate in distributing the sum of Rs. 5,000/- provided in the last year's budget for publications. Some of the main grants made out of this sum were as under:—

To Mr. D. R. Banaji for the publication of his thesis on "British Relations with the Janjira State Rs. 2000/-.

To Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao as contribution towards the expenses of publishing his Thesis on "Taxation of Income in India" Rs. 1000/-.

To Mr. V. K. Rajwade as grant towards the publication of his research work Rs. 1000/-.

The Board also prepared a scheme for the publication of a quarterly University Journal and a monthly University Bulletin. The grant of Rs. 5000/- provided in the budget for the publication of both the Journal and the Bulletin was not, however, sanctioned by the Senate.

RESEARCH WORKERS.

In the budget for the year 1930-31, Rs. 5,000/- were provided for distribution by way of grants to research workers engaged in original and useful investigations in different spheres of knowledge. The main activity of the Grants Utilization Committee during the past twelve months was confined to the sifting of a large number of applications received for such aid, and on the recommendation of the Committee the following grants were made by the Syndicate:—

Prof. B. M. Advani (Rs. (250); Mr. G. B. Bapat (Rs. 200). Prof. S. C Bose (Rs. 250); Prof. L. R. Desai (Rs. 350); Mr. V. G. Dighe (Rs. 100); Mr. A. S. Gadre (Rs. 250); Prof. H. C. Iyengar (Rs. 200); Prof. P. V. Kulkarni (Rs. 200); Prof. J. J. Asana (Rs. 300); Prof. R. H. Dastur (Rs. 300); Mr. K. V. Desai (Rs. 300); Prof. J. L. Karve (Rs. 300); Dr. Mata Prasad (Rs. 400); Mr. J. R. Palande (Rs. 200); Prof. D. D. Samarth (Rs. 200); Mr. N. M. Shah (Rs. 200).

The Syndicate also made the following special grants during the year under report:—

1. Rs. 3,310-13-4 to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, being the University contribution for 1930-31 towards the Institute's edition of the Mahabarata.

2. Rs. 3,000/- to the Director, the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, in aid of research work that is being done in the Institute.

IN THE REALM OF SPORT.

During the year under report the following University Sports and Tournaments were held, as in previous years, under the control of the University Board of Sports. The total expenses amounted to Rs. 4,728-3-6 as against the budget grant of Rs. 5,000/-. The Finals of the fourth University Athletic Sports were held on the Oval on Saturday the 17th January, 1931, when the Hon.b'le Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided and Mrs. Khan distributed the prizes to the winning competitors in the various events. The preliminaries of the Sports covered a period of 9 days commencing on the 8th January. There were in all 20 events in the Sports and the students of the local Colleges took part in the Sports. The St. Xavier's College won the Championship Challenge Cup for the fourth time in succession, and the Sydenham College came a good second in the Sports of this year. The total expenses of the Sports came to Rs. 1,729-5-0.

TENNIS.

The University Tennis Tournament for the year 1930-31 was conducted on the courts of the Wilson College Gymkhana. The Tournament started on the 21st January, 1931 and concluded on the 5th February, 1931. All the Colleges, except the Law College, participated in the Tournament. In all 52 matches were played during the Tournament and the Elphinstone College won the Championship Cup. The Honourable Mr. (Now Sir) Justice G. D. Madgaonkar presided on the final day and distributed the Cups to the winners. The total expenses came to Rs. 697-11-0.

BADMINTON.

The Badminton Tournament was held on the courts of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana commencing on the 18th August, 1930. The Finals were played on the 30th August when Mrs. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presided and distributed Cups and Medals to the winners and runners up. In all 40 matches were played during the tournament. The three Arts Colleges and the two Medical Colleges took part in this Tournament, and the Elphinstone College won the Championship. The total expenses of the tournament came to Rs. 409-8-0.

CRICKET.

The Rahimtoola Cup Tournament, which is now conducted by the University, was held on the Hindu and Islam Gymkhana grounds, commencing on 12th November, 1930. All the local Colleges, except the Government Law College and the Secondary Training College, took part in the Tournament. The finals were played between the Elphinstone College and the Grant Medical College, in which the former won.

INTER 'VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

The first Inter-'Varsity Cricket match was played between teams representing this University and the Punjab University on the 3rd, 4th and 5th January, 1931, on the grounds of the Islam Gymkhana and resulted in the defeat of the visitors. The visitors were the guests of the University and were lodged in a spacious room of the Royal Institute of Science which was placed at the disposal of the University by Dr. A. N. Meldrum. The arrangements in connection with the match were in the hands of a Committee of which Mr. K. B. Irani, Assistant Professor of Persian at the Elphinstone College, acted as Chairman. On the Conclusion of the match, the University was "At Home" to the visiting team in the Convocation Hall of the University.

As this year (1930-31) it was the turn of the colleges in the Northern Division and Sind to compete for the Northcote Shield, the matches in connection with the competition were played between these colleges, and resulted in a win for the Samaldas College Bhavnagar.

The total expenses came to Rs. 724-4-0.

FOOTBALL.

The Football Tournament which was held on the grounds of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana commenced on the 1st of August, 1930, and concluded on the 22nd of the same month when the Rev. J. Duhr, the Chairman of the Football Sub-Committee, presided and presented the Sir Frederick Sykes Shield to the Grant Medical College Team, which won the Tournament. All the local colleges, except the Law and the Secondary Training Colleges, took part in the Tournment. In all 18 matches were played, and the total expenses came to Rs. 384-8-0.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey Tournament which was held on the grounds of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana commenced on the 19th January, 1931, and concluded on the 4th February following. Major S. L. Bhatia preside and Mrs. M. N. Vijayakar distributed pocket badges to the winners in the Tournament. All the local Colleges, except the Law and the Secondary Training Colleges, took part in the Tournment, and the St. Xavier's College team won the tournament. 15 matches were played. The University entered a team to compete in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournment. The total expenses came to Rs. 782-10-6.

UNIVERSITY INFORMATION BUREAU.

During the year under report, the Bureau received 990 enquiries in writing regarding the various courses abroad as against 1839 in the previous year. There were 626 enquiries by personal visits as against 989 in the year 1929-30. The number of documents containing the prospectuses and regulations, relating to Universities and Educational Institutions of Great Britain and of other foreign countries, issued to students, for perusal and return, was 861 against 1099 of the previous year, and the number of students who applied for them was 589 as against 994 in the year 1929-30.

During the year under report 36 students applied through this Bureau for admission to the various Universities and other Educational Institutions in Great Britain. The number of applications submitted through this Bureau last year was 64.

The considerable decrease in the number of enquiries and applications was, in all probability, due to the abnormal situation in India, on account of the non-co-operation movement.

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

During the year under report (1930-31) the Arts Departments of the Arts Colleges in the Konkan (Bombay and Nasik) and Sind groups were inspected by Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, Principal H. V. Hampton, I.E.S., and Mr. B. K. Thakore. The inspection of the Royal Institute of Science and of the Science Departments of the colleges in the above groups was carried out by Dr. K. G. Naik, the Rev. E. Blatter, S. J., and Dr. S. K. Banerji.

The Medical colleges in the said groups were inspected by a committee consisting of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E., and Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, while for other professional colleges separate inspection committees were appointed as under:—

Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay:—
1. Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Kt., C.I.E.
2. G. L. Winterbotham, Esq.,
3. Dr. S. G. Panandikar, I.E.S.

Secondary Training College, Bombay:—
1. The Rev. John McKenzie.
2. K. S. Vakil, Esq., I.E.S.
3. R. V. Parulekar, Esq.

N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi:—
1. Dr. N. A. F. Moos,.
2. Prin. C. Graham Smith, O.B.E., I.E.S.

Government Law College, Bombay:—
1. A. M. Kajiji, Esq.
2. D. G. Dalvi, Esq.

RECOGNITION & AFFILIATION.

The M. T. B. College, Surat, was permanently affiliated to the University from June, 1930, in Mathematics Honours at the B.A. Examination.

The Ismail College, Andheri, was affiliated for a term of three years from June, 1930, for teaching (a) the F.Y.A. class up to the maximum of 125 students, and (b) the Intermediate Arts class up to the maximum of 85 students; and for a term of two years from June, 1931, for teaching the B.A. class upto a maximum of 120 students in English (Pass), Persian (Pass and Honours), Arabic (Pass and Honours) Urdu, History and Economics (Pass).

The Senate at its meeting held in August, 1930, resolved that the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, be affiliated to the University as a first grade Law College for a further period of five yeaers from June, 1930. But Government have approved the affiliation of the College for a period of two years only, and the matter is being considered by the Syndicate in the light of certain facts communicated by Government to the University.

At the last meeting of the Senate, held in June, 1931, it was resolved to recommend that the Law College, Karachi, be affiliated for a further period of five years for the First and Second LL.B. Examinations from June, 1931.

The Home for Women Students was recognised by the University

(Continued on next page.)

under Section 35 (d), of the Act after the requirements of the ordinances 106 and 107 had been satisfied.

NEW CENTRES OF EXAMINATION.

Baroda was made a centre for holding the B.A. and Bsc. (Subsidiary) and Law Examinations held in October 1930 *instead* of Ahmedabad, and in March and April, 1931, it was again made a centre *in addition* to Ahmedabad for holding the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations.

The Language Test in German and French for candidates for the M.Sc. degree was held at Karachi and Bangalore in addition to Bombay.

Karachi has been made an additional centre from this year for holding the S.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Civil) Practical examinations.

From this year Dharwar has been made an additional centre for holding the B.A. Examination.

UNIVERSITY REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. A. N. Meldrum, and Principal T. K. Shahani represented the University as its delegates at the Quinquennial Congress of the Universities of the British Empire held at Edinburgh in July, 1931.

At the British Commonwealth Education Conference, which was organised under the auspices of the New Education Fellowship, and which was held in London in July, 1931, this University was represented by Principal T. K. Shahani and Mr. H. A. Yeole, M.A., B.T.

The number of candidates who qualified for the Matriculation certificate this year beat all past records with the result that there was an unprecendented rush for admission to the colleges. On the facts being brought to the notice of the Syndicate, and applications having been made to the Syndicate by certain colleges, the Syndicate granted permission to the Principals of such colleges to admit, this year only, a certain number in excess of the maximum allowed under the conditions of affiliation.

As a temporary measure, on an application received from the Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, the Dean has been permitted to admit 70 students to the first year class of his college instead of 60 as at present.

INDIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

Progress Of The Scheme.

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 27.

The plans for the foundation of an Indian Hospital in London are making good progress, and were carried a stage further at an "At Home" of the Indian Medical Association (Great Britain), held on Sunday, July 26th, at Veeraswamy's India Restaurant, Regent Street. About eighty guests were present, including the High Commissioner for India.

The Association has been in existence for two years, and intends to found a hospital to which approximately from 60 to 100 patients of any nationality will be admitted. It will be staffed by Indian members of the medical profession, and will provide opportunities for Indian students who now find difficulty in obtaining appointments in English hospitals.

Certain support for the project has been guaranteed by Indian financiers, and sympathy with the movement has also been expressed by several Indian Round-Table Conference delegats, who will be approached when they are in London at the coming meeting of the Federal Structure Committee.

Councillor Dr. Z. P. Fernandez, of Leeds, in the course of an address, emphasised that the Association—which makes no distinction of caste or political opinion in its membership—was attempting to assimilate Western ideas with the traditional views of the East, to the mutual advantage of the British and Indian nations. It could also stimulate friendly co-operation in a common cause between various classes and creeds, and by propaganda was trying to promote a closer understanding between India and Great Britain.

Calcutta.—American fliers Mr. and Mrs. Day, who are on a pleasure trip, landed at Dum Dum Aerodrome at about 3-15 this afternoon. They experienced a heavy storm during the journey which was otherwise uneventful. They are expected to be in Calcutta for the next few days.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT ANALYSED

(Continued from page 6.)

ans, instead of men drawn from the working class itself, anxiously adopting the ways and means for organisation and work with the exclusive object of bringing about greater comfort, greater happiness, improved efficiency and general progress among the operatives whom they represent.

The Commission in its observations also seem to agree more or less with this view expressed on this heading. They state that "some of those who have considered the question of raising the standard of living have been impressed by the possibilities which are offered by welfare activities, with their indirect effect on that standard. We believe that there are great opportunities for the extension of welfare work in India, and that in few directions is expenditure of money and thought so certain to give valuable results. There are benefits of great importance which the worker is unable to secure for himself, such as decent housing, adequate sanitation, efficient medical attention and the education of his children, and an advance of State activity should be looked for in these directions. There is a difficulty in that the industrial workers form only a small fraction of the population and it is difficult to justify any elaborate and expensive extension of State services for their exclusive benefit. In present circumstances, therefore, further advance must depend to a considerable extent on the co-operation of employers with other sections of the community."

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

It will thus be seen that the Commission goes further from our observations and states that not only should the employers supply all these necessaries and comforts, and thereby help the raising of the standard, but that expenditure in this direction should not be counted within the wages. In other words that the employers should not refuse to increase wages on the ground that they are spending a certain amount on the welfare activities and the ground on which they do so is that "extensive welfare schemes may be regarded as a wise investment which should and usually does bring in a profitable return in the form of greater efficiency". In short, they lay down the most important and universally recognised principle that the raising of the standard of living through this welfare expenditure would result in the raising of efficiency of workmen, which would mean in its turn, increased production and that too of a better quality, thereby ultimately benefitting the industry itself.

(To be continued.)

CHOLERA SHOWS LITTLE SIGNS OF ABATMENT

Heavy Death Roll

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 7.

The extent of the terrible havoc which the epidemic of cholera has been causing in the three Karnatak Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur will be evident from the fact that since its commencement some months before till the 1st instant there were no less than 12,598 attacks, of which 5,822 proved fatal. To this total the District of Belgaum which is the worst sufferer contributed 5,263 attacks and 2,446 deaths. Dharwar District which comes closely next in point of suffering shared 4,457 attacks and 2,246 deaths while the District of Bijapur contributed 2,878 attacks and 1,130 deaths.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Public Health Department and the Local Bodies a relaxation has however set in from last week in almost all the rural as well as Urban circles except Hubli where the record maintains the same figure.

Royal Journalists

The Emperor of Ethiopia, who is writing articles on modern manners in an Abyssinian newspaper, is not the first royal personsage to turn his hand to journalism. Our own George III. contributed, under the pen-name "Ralph Robinson," to a monthly magazine, "The Annals of Agriculture," edited by Arthur Young, and, according to one of his biographers, "displayed a most profound knowledge of his subject."

Louis XVIII. was a journalist of another type, and for some years after his accession to the throne was a frequent contributor of political articles to various Paris journals. He wrote anonymously, and more than once had the pleasure of having his work severely cut or suppressed by his own official censor.

Karachi.—A large procession of Dawoodi Borhas paraded the City this evening bearing placards inscribed "Boycott Wakf Act." Later, a mass meeting was held at Jamaitkhana when a resolution was passed protesting against the Act which was described as a breach of religious neutrality on the part of Government.—A. P.

"Nautilus" Getting Ready For Start To North Pole.

Valuable work towards completing Sir Hubert Wilkins's submarine "Nautilus" for her voyage under the North Pole ice has been done, writes the special correspondent of the "News Chronicle" in mail week and the next few days should see a start on the first stretch of her adventurous journey.

Bergen, Norway (900 miles distant), will, Sir Hubert informs me, be the first port of call, and should be reached in normal weather and working conditions within three or four days.

Two engine breakages have occasioned some small delay, but the engines are now believed to be in good order. Tests will be made of them to-morrow.

No such elaborate submersion of the Nautilus in dock as was first decided on will now be necessary. Her complete diving tests were carried out in the United States, and the only portion of her which requires testing is that containing the plates removed for the insertion of the new armature and cylinder.

"Since taking 5,000 gallons of oil fuel aboard" Sir Hubert told me, "the plates have already submerged enough to be thoroughly tested. If now remians only to submerge the new exhaust system—a step which can be taken while she is at her moorings. This will necessitate flooding the tanks to take the aft part down 3 feet or 4 feet."

SCHOOLBOYS WANT TO KNOW.

Many schoolboys write to Sir Hubert asking how they should train and educate themselves to be explorers.

Sir Hubert tells them that the sort of good general education that fits them for any other profession or job is suitable also for an explorer, and that a sound engineer—training at a technical college, covering something of civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, is advisable.

"A HOLE TO AUSTRALIA."

Among fantastic letters is one saying that the Nautilus will discover "a gigantic hole near the Pole through which she will drop to Australia."

Another suggests that owing to the presence of gold in Arctic seas, the submarine "will be gold-plated by the time she reaches the Pole."

Sir Hubert said to me:

"Behind this latter amusing suggestion there is a basis of sound knowledge. We know that 12 rivers enter the Arctic seas after flowing through rich mineral-bearing countries.

"All seas contain gold in more or less degree, and it is probable that the Arctic, in its lower depths, contains gold to a denser extent than seas elsewhere.

"It is extremely unlikely, however, that gold exists to an extent that would make its recovery a commercial proposition, but we have the necessary apparatus on board for making experiments, and investigations will be carried out, as in the case of forms of sea life, etc."

Labour Leader Detained And Released

SPECIAL POLICE TO PREVENT LORRY ACCIDENTS

SHOLAPUR, August 8.

The deadlock in all the mills continues as before and the attendance is comparatively low inspite of strenuous efforts made by the mill-managements. It is earnt that as Mr. Beke, Secretary, Bombay Textile Union, (Sholapur Branch), who is already served with a notice forbidding him to make any speech for two months, was found this morning in the Vishnu-Laxumi Mill chawl side was detained by police on the allegation of tresspass, and was immediately let off. But afterwards he, happening to be near Old mills, was again asked whether he had made any speech, but denying to have made any, he was allowed to go.

It is also learnt that in Madam Peth, the place of motor accidents to lorries maintained by mill managements a special police station has been established as a result of the lorry accident of yesterday, to ward off future occurrences, and the whole locality is strongly guarded by armed constables. The residents are calm and quiet.

It is also reported that on the day previous to the lorry fatality, stones were pelted at a police-lorry on its usual rounds. One of the victims of the lorry accident, a lad of about 5 years old expired yesterday evening.

It is further understood that the police took away the license of the motor driver engaged by the Union on the ground of his having not been in his proper dress and the car not being in good order.

Round-Up Of Frontier Dacoit Gang.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 7.

Last night at 9 p.m. three miles from Quadam near Tangi Village, a notorious Qazis gang including six Akka Khel Afridis, four outlaws and a man from Spinwari were waylaid by a party from Qadam under Akbar Hussain of that village. The Qazi and another person were killed Two Akka Khels were wounded, one of them seriously. Three pistols, two rifles and a double-barrelled gun were seized as also a watch and some cash which the gang was carrying on mules. It is believed that the Qazi was returning to Tirah with property recently stolen from Charsadda region where two dacoities were reported last week, including one looted lorry at Sardaryab Bridge, a few minutes after Mr. Devdas Gandhi's car passed that way on July 28.—A. P.

Author Of "Rowlett Act" Takes To Shoe Repairing

Mr. Justice Rowlatt must surely be the only one of our judges who can repair his own boots. He is always seeking "tips" from expert witnesses, and not long ago evidence was given before him about a new method of mending boots and shoes. Mr. Justice Rowlatt showed particular interest in the subject, and gleaned so many facts that he is now able to carry out his own repairs.

He can do anything with figures, and is a wizard in solving the most difficult arithmetical problem put before him. Income tax cases or Finance Bill questions usually find their way into his court. He is one of the tallest of the judges, a keen yachtsman, and has a mastery of Latin verse. At one time he was a master at Eton and Recorder of Windsor, and reached the Bench without being a King's Counsel. And last but the least Justice Rowlatt will be rembered by Indians as the author of the "Rowlatt Act" otherwise known as the "Black Act" which was responsible for so much suffering and misery in the country.

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FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

(Continued from page 4.)

ed other cottage industries to take place of ones supplanted by machinery. But as it is, this had not to be. Hence we have to go back where we bifurcated on to the wrong path, and start all over again.

CURE WITH PERSONS ABLE TO DIAGNOSE DISEASE.

In successfully discharging the work of rural reconstruction he observes that every worker in the field should be amed with a course of rural economics so as to diagnose for himself the real cause of difficulties which stand in the way of the economic progress of any village. And at this stage of our country's history our greatest need is for workers, who will spread themselves out into the villages, and awaken our people from the stupor in which they have fallen.

SAVE THE HAND LOOM INDUSTRY.

(BY A SWADESHIST).

The Swadeshi movement initiated by Mahatma Gandhi is not only a revival of the Swadeshi movement one knew in the days of the historic agitation against the Partition of Bengal. Twenty-five years ago no one dreamt of the revival of 'Charkha', which was thought to have been past redemption. 'Shuddha Swadeshi' is an improvement on the old Swadeshi in that it attaches special importance to hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

'SUDDHA' SWADESHI.

Whatever one may think of the feasibility of the ideal of 'Shuddha Swadeshi' and of the survival of the 'Charkha' in open competition, it cannot be denied that the 'Charkha' has an economic significance. It means that the sartorial needs of the country must be met not only from cloth produced in the country but, as far as possible, from cloth woven by hand using yarn spun by hand. The insistence is on the development of the cottage industry in the field of textiles.

THE IRONY.

It is an irony of fate, however, that in the present Swadeshi movement, although the 'Charkha' is paid the lip homage, the handloom should be totally neglected.

It is a deplorable fact that the mill industry is being patronised at the expense of the hand-loom industry. The mill industry should be encouraged in order to reduce the imports of foreign cloth and yarn and should not be allowed to make inroads on the fields hitherto reserved for the products of the hand-loom.

The Indian mills have been required by the Congress not to produce 'Khadi' and it was a step in the right direction The mill-made 'Khadi' is meaningless. Ten years ago the spurious mill-made 'Khadi' killed the genuine article. The millowners found it easier to turn out rough cloth in imitation of 'Khadi' and earn large profits by taking advantage of the popular fashion of 'Khadi' than to compete with Lancashire and Japan in producing fine cloth. This time Japan also was going in for Khadi production and would have secured a good trade in that article but for the check it received in time in its trade designs.

The Congress ought to have taken a similar precaution against the competition of the mills with the hand-loom industry.

THIS FASHION.

The fashion of wearing mill-made 'sarees' prevalent among the Indian women, especially the 'Desha Sevikas,' has dealt a severe blow to the hand-loom industry. Fashion is a powerful factor in making or unmaking industries. The mill-made 'saree' has been now adopted even as a ceremonial dress even among the women of certain communities which were hitherto loyal to the 'sarees' and bodice cloth woven on the hand-loom. The result is that thousands of hand-loom weavers have been thrown out of employment and their trade has been captured by the mills.

WOMEN'S LOYALTY.

But for the loyalty of women the hand-loom industry would have perished long ago. In competition with the power-loom it is impossible for the hard-loom to turn out piece-goods like shirtings and coatings at a cost that will enable it to hold its ground in the market. Where mass production is concerned the hand-loom must always make way for the power-loom. The former can survive in competition only by resorting to the production of the coarsest fabrics like 'panchas' and 'pasodis' which do not require much skill and are not in a much demand, or by weaving 'sarees' of the indigenous patterns which require a good deal of skill. This latter production is more paying to the hand-loom weavers, and it was the demand for 'sarees' that had till now saved the hand-loom industry from being swept out of existence in competition with the mill-industry.

MILLS AND 'SARI' TRADE.

During the past several years, some mills in Sholapur and Bombay were trying, no doubt, to capture he 'saree' trade from hands of handloom weavers, but they succeeded in diverting only a small portion of that trade. The mill 'sarees' being very coarse found customers only among the women of the poorest class to whom naturally the cheapness of the mill article appealed. Also so far as the 'sarees' were concerned, the competition of foreign imports was practically non-existent. Only since 1930 the existence of the indigenous 'saree' trade has been seriously threatened. Surely it does not redound to the credit of the Congress movemier cottage industry in the country should be so harmed by it.

ROMANCE OF SWADESHI.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spoke the other day about the "Romance of Swadeshi." That romance can never be found in machine-made articles. Compare the handloom 'sarees' with their beautiful texture and the varied border designs with the monotony of the mill-made 'sarees' and you will at once know where the romance of Swadeshi resides. One is the genuine indigenous art and the other nothing but its colourable imitation.

SUMMARY PROCEDURE.

The reason for depriving the poor hand-loom worker of his hereditary trade and thus consequently depriving him and his women and children of their honest bread seems to be that foreign yarn and artificial silk are used in the 'sarees' woven on the hand-loom. But is it fair to deal with the ignorant poor handloom worker in this summary fashion? Can he not be persuaded to use Swadeshi yarn! The Congress can ask the Indian mills to supply yarn of the required quality to the handloom weavers at a fair price and thus encourage the hand-loom production. The mills may also be required to avoid competition with the hand-loom industry in the production of 'sarees,' just as they have been compelled to agree to the condition of refraining from turning out coarse cloth like Khadi.

FUTURE OF 'CHARKHA.'

Let the Khadi enthusiasts remember that their pet 'Charkha' the present popularity and future destiny of which are already doubtful, will have absolutely no hope of making headway, if the handloom industry is allowed to die. The spinning wheel will have always to depend for its success on the existence of the handloom industry.

Let us have a well-thought-out plan and let us not destroy what we already have in a vandalistic spirit, while attempting to achieve what is uncertain.

Path Of Trade Union Unity Is Clear After Calcutta.

(By MUKUNDA LALL, Gen. Secretary, A.I.T.U.C.)

Ever since the split in the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur, the labour movement of our country has made little headway. Indeed, it has suffered a set-back. Taking advantage of the weakness of our organisation, the capitalists have been fiercely attacking the workers. During the last year, thousands of workers have been thrown out of employment. On the Railway alone nearly 40,000 have been discharged. And many more are fearfully awaiting the same fate. Thousands are working short-time, earning correspondingly lower wages. In the jute industry of Bengal, about half the workers have been thrown out in the street and forced to a state of starvation. Practically all the rest are working part-time. The Cotton Mills of Bombay and other places to-day can no longer complain of trade depression. Thanks to the boycott movement, they are enjoying a period of boom in the midst of general depression. Still, there are about 30,000 workers unemployed; and wages of those on the job are reduced all round. Unemployment and wage-cut have become the order of the day practically in all the industries and trades of the Country.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The workers have not been able to put up any effective resistance to the capitalists offensive. Internal dissensions crippled our organisations. The Trade Union Congress, seriously weakened by the split, ceased to function. On the one hand, a number of Unions were practically ruined by ultra-left tactics. Masses of workers were demoralised when defeated in adventurously led fights and ultimately left Unions. On the other hand, there are Unions which stagnate under reformist leadership. The Unions that hastily seceded from the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur did not show any better signs of life than those which remained inside. They are paralysed by the conception of conservative tactics which are altogether ineffective in the conditions of India. In these Union, there is absolutely no activity on the part of the membership. Mass initiative is not encouraged. Consequently, there is general passivity; and nominally large Unions are practically impotent. This is evidenced by the signal failure of the Railway Unions to resist the brutal attack of the retrenchment policy.

CLOSE UP RANKS.

The situation cannot be permitted to continue thus indefinitely. We must close up our ranks, and take up a determined fight in common defence. The Eleventh Session of the Trade Union Congress, recently held in Calcutta, has cleared the ground for the realisation of the urgently needed unity. The ultra-left group which precipitated the split at Nagpur, has itself now seceded from the Congress. Fortunately, practically no Unions of any importance has followed it. The Trade Union Congress now represents element which are eager to defend and further the interests of the working class, and knowing that united movement is the first condition for that, are anxious to join hands with everybody standing on the platform of genuine Trde Unionism with organised workers behind.

REMOVE LAST OBSTACLE.

The Unions that seceded from the T. U. C. after the Nagpur split, can no longer have any objection to the original platform. They disapproved of the tactics of the ultra-left group, and did not want to be in an organisation under its domination. They equally disapproved of the hasty action of those who seceded from the Congress at Nagpur and refused to be misled by reformist leadership. It is too late to justify or criticise their action But whatever might have been the case, the objection does not hold good any longer. The ultra-leftists have left the T. U. C which has definitely repudiated their action, and stands clearly committed to the principle of unity on the platform of genuine Trade Unionism. This being th case, the seceding Unions should no longer stand outside the T. U. C., thereby removing the last obstacle in the way to unity.

ORGAN OF CLASS STRUGGLE.

The Trade Union Congress should not officially be bound by any shade of political opinion. Its members, collectively and individually, shall have the freedom to hold any political view or belong to any political party, so long as they accept the basic principle of Trade Unionism, that is to defend and advance the immediate interests of the working class by all legitimate means available. A Trade Union is a class organisation. Its programme policy and tactics, therefore, must be determined always and only from the standpoint of collective interests of the working class. As the interests of the working class cannot be protected with the permission of the capitalists, a Trade Union by its very nature is an organ of class struggle.

Except on the basis of this conception of its character and task, there can be no genuine Trade Union. There are some in the Indian labour movement who fight shy of the terms "class interest and class struggle". If the interests of the working class were not antgonistic to that of the capitalists, then there would have been no need for Trade Unionism; and as long as the interests of the two classes are opposed to one another class struggle is inevitable.

T. U. C. COMMITTEE.

A clear understanding of this fundamentality of our movement is essential for abiding unity, so very necessary for the welfare of the Indian working class. Having taken all these into consideration, the Trade Union Congress has appointed a Committee to which the "Platform of Unity" submitted by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has been referred This Committee has already taken up the work and it will circulate its report, and gather opinions in the light of which it could be amended so as to become acceptable to the entire movement. It may be mentioned here that this Committee has been directed to co-operate with all the Trade Unions, including the Bombay "Unity" Committee, and lay down a common platform for the achievement of unity. The Committee has also been instructed to observe the following directions:—

1. No affiliation of the Trade Union Congress at present with any foreign organisation;

2. The question of sending delegates to the Geneva Conference to be kept open for decision every year at the open Session of the Congress.

3. The decisions of the majority in the T. U. C. to be binding on all affiliated Unions.

POLICY AND TACTICS.

Considerations and personal prestige should not stand in the way of the common well-being. The door of the T. U. C. are now thrown open to all desirous of strengthening the labour movement. Helpless victims of the fierce capitalist offensive, the workers must press for a united, strong, militant Trade Union movement as the first condition for an effective resistance. If there are leaders, who would keep the Trade Unions movement split up into impotent groups, by their stubborn adhesion to fanatical ultra-leftism or futile reformism, or any 'ism', then they should be repudiated by the rank and file. The policy and tactics of the Indian labour movement should determined not by preconceived notions, but in the light of the specific conditions of our country. Armed with this realism, we are confident of overcoming all difficulties and re-establishing the unity of Trade Union Congress.

TEMPLE ENTRY IN NOVEMBER

Falling Abkari Sales In Malbar

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 6.

At the last meeting of the Kerala Congress Committee held in the Town Hall with the President Srijut Kelappan in the chair, the treasurer Sjt. Raman Memon presented the budget providing for a total expenditure of Rs. 20,000 in this year. Rs. 10,800 is provided for salaries and allowances to propagandists and Rs. 1,500 for a Volunteer Camp. The proposal is to appoint 30 congress propagandists on Rs. 30 each. The Committee passed the proposals.

TEMPLE ENTRY CONTROVERSY

Very hot discussion then ensued as regards the proposal for temple entry by the Untouchables. The president mentioned Mahatma Gandhi's opinion that this movement should be confined to Malabar and not extended to the States of Travancore and Cochin; and he suggested that the satyagraha should begin at the great Temple of Guruvayur, which is managed by the Zamorin and is immensely rich.

Several members suggested the postponement of this agitation until the end of the R. T. C., as they feared that it would create a big split in the Hindu Community. Finally, it was resolved to start the movement on the 1st November and committee was appointed to carry on propaganda on the subject in the meanwhile.

ABKARI SALE FALLEN.

Abkari Sales are going on in the various revenue centres in Malabar. Hitherto anticipated order under section 144 has not been made owing perhaps to eleventh-hour instructions from the Government. Congress volunteers including several women are picketing the sales with effect. The renters at first showed reluctance to bid in all places, but they subsequently yielded to official persuasion. Palghat shows the best result, only 8 out of 120 being sold in spite of the Asst. Collector's presence. Calicut, Badagara, Tellichery and Manjeri have proved refractory. Many shops are still unsold.

MOPLA AND NON-MOPLA RELATIONS.

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib, M.L.A., Secretary of the proposed Kerala Muslim Conference, has issued a circular inviting suggestions from Muslims and non-Muslims of Kerala regarding the amelioration of the condition of the Mopla community. He writes that the Conference will welcome suggestions for strengthening the cordiality existing between the Mopl'as and other communities in Kerala. The executive committee has asked all Muslim associations to send two delegates each to the conference and the congregations in all Juma Musjids on Friday the 14th instant to elect two delegates. The conference (the first of its kind) will be opened at Tellicherry on the 22nd instant with Janab Jama Mohamed M.L.A., of Madras as President.

ANTI UNTOUCHABILITY BOARD

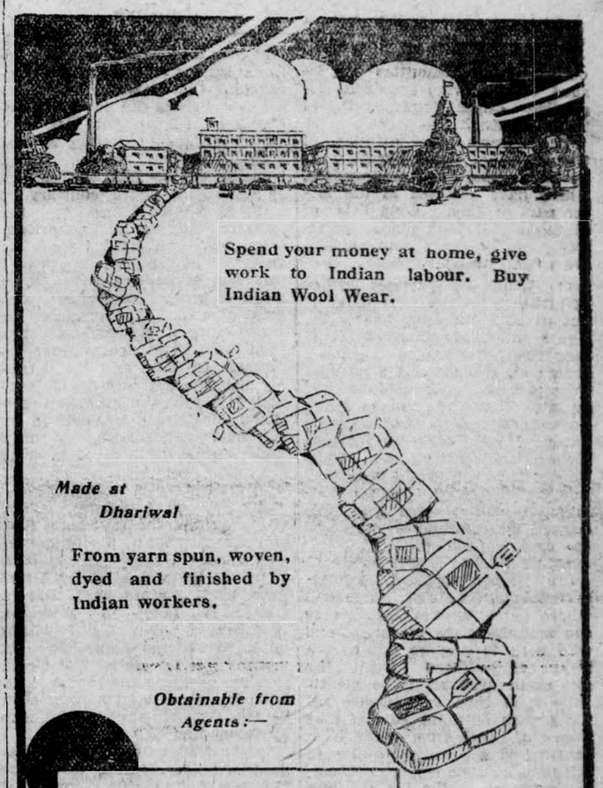
To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday the 6th August 1931, a group photograph is published with the description "Anti-Untouchability Board" appointed by the B. P. C. C. for the uplift of the depressed classes." This is incorrect.

The Anti-Untouchability Central Board was appointed at a general meeting convened by differest Associations and members of the so-called depressed and un-touchable classes. The Board is appointed with a view to co-operate with various organisations in the city which are working for the uplift of the depressed classes. The Board is further authorised expressly to co-operate with certain specified organisations including the B. P. C. C. and hopes to strive its utmost to achieve this co-operation. The Board has many Congressmen on it; so also certain prominent members of the nationalist section of the depressed classes.

I shall feel obliged if you will publish this correction for general information.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.
President of the Board.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BAN ON PEACEFUL PICKETING

—:o:—

Breaches Of Pact In Andhra

The Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement regarding official implementing of Truce in Andhra:—

The following are instances of the breach of Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the officials in Andhradesa, which have occurred in the latter part of July. Long lists of breaches that took place previously have already been submitted to Mahatmaji.

(1) While the Congress leaders of Chittoor District were carrying out peaceful picketing near the liquor and toddy shops at Chittoor the Local Magistrate issued orders under Section 144 on 13th July prohibiting them from picketing, on the most flimsy grounds, including that there is danger of drunkards causing violence to picketers. In addition to this, the President D.C.C. and the Secretary Town Congress Committee have been prosecuted for Criminal trespass and the case is pending.

SALT PANS DESTROYED.

(2) The poor Upparas, of Jangamreddipalli near Cuddapah whose name implies that they are manufacturers of salt, and who used to prepare salt as a means of livelihood from the salt earth available there plentifully from time immemorial till the British Salt Act cut off that source of living from them, have constructed a dozen cemented salt pans at some cost and labour, in pursuance of the truce, and began to prepare very good salt for their own use and for selling among the ryots of the village who consider that this salt gives better strength to their cattle than the salt sold in the Bazaar. The Sub-Inspector of Police with a posse of constables came in a bus one evening, destroyed all the cemented salt pans of Upparas and searched all the houses of the Upparas and carried away some seers of salt found therein. One old man was beaten for not giving out the names of those who constructed the pans, and some women who were cooking their food were dragged out from their homes by the Police.

BAN ON PEACEFUL PICKETING.

(3) The Magistrate at Kovvur (West Godavary) issued orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. on 30th July against Sjt. D. Narayanarajoo, President, Sreemati M. Chukkamma, Secretary of the West Godavary District Congress Committee and other Congress leaders prohibiting them from picketing Abkari Sales.

(4) The District Magistrate Vizagapatam told the President Vizagapatam District Congress on 31st July that he had received definite instructions from the Government that peaceful picketing of Abkari Sales did not come under Gandhi-Irwin pact and prohibited all such picketing on that ground, in spite of the latter pointing out to him the opinion of Mahatmaji to the contrary.

(5) At Dharmavaram in the Anantpur District a volunteers' camp has been started by the Congress leaders and peaceful picketing of toddy and liquor shops is being conducted with great success. The officials are interfering; a prosecution has been entertained against four volunteers for hurt and abuse (under Sections 323 and 504, I.P.C.) and it is said that the Sub-divisional Magistrate is about to issue notices demanding security under Section 107 Cr. P.C. from two other volunteers.

"C" CLASS TREATMENT.

(6) Sjt. K. Lingarazu, editor "Congress" of the Gouthami Satyagraha Ashrama, Seethanagaram (East Godavary) has been convicted under Section 124A and awarded two years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1,000/- in addition, in defalt of payment of which, he is to undergo another six months' R.I. He is considered rich for paying a fine of Rs. 1,000 but poor to be given A or B class by the District Magistrate who convicted him.

7. The Madras Government has passed orders refusing to release the four Satyagrahi prisoners of Gudivada (Kishna District), convicted for long terms, merely on the ground that the case against them was a rioting case. The case was undefended and even taking the evidence as it is there is nothing to show that these persons threw stones or incited people to throw stones. It is a prosecution of some valunteers for the purpose of justifying police firing on an innocent mob at Gudivada.

VILLAGE OFFICERS NOT RESTORED.

(8) In the matter of restoration of village officers and village servants who have resigned or been dismissed, the Government of Madras has only restored one out of about thirty cases. The Government expects an apology from every one of these for their having sympathised with the Congress movement. On the whole, the attitude of the Madras Government and its subordinates instead of being friendly and generous is unsympathetic and aggressive and it appears as if they are ready to interfere with the picketing and other activities on some pretext or other.

AUTUMN SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

Holding It In Delhi Favoured As Measure Of Retrenchment.

BUT M.L.A.'s WON'T HAVE CUT IN ALLOWANCES.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

(By Mail).

There is no news yet as to when Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Legislative Assembly, will be coming up to Simla. Until he comes and admits the questions and resolutions that are being given notice of by the non-official members will not be considered as final. It is not known as to whether the Autumn Sessions that are now being held in Simla will be held in future years here or in Delhi. But the question is engaging the attention of non-official members, some of whom have sent in their replies to the issue raised by the General Purposes Sub-Committee of Retrenchment.

ALLOWANCES SHOULDN'T BE CUT.

It is understood that the majority of opinions hitherto received favour the session being held in Delhi. But there appears to be definite opposition to the suggestion contained in the questionnaires by the General Purposes Sub-Committee for reduction in the allowances of the members of the Assembly. Some front benchers have objected to the proposal to reduce the allowance on the ground that representatives of professional and commercial classes would hesitate to come to the Assembly which would then cease to be representative of the intelligentsia.

USARIOUS LOAN.

Meanwhile the number of resolutions and questions for the September Session coming in is steadily increasing. Sir Mohammad Yakub's resolution for legislation against usarious loan if pressed may engender heat and provoke controversy like the one witnessed in the Punjab Legislative Council over the Money-lenders Bill.

Mr. Raghubir Singh has a resolution against export of bones for at least one year.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

Among the questions are a few by Mr. K. C. Neogy wishing to know the personnel and terms of reference of the Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and South African Government to be held early next year. In particular, he wishes to ascertain whether the Indians domiciled in South Africa will be directly represented in the Conference. If not, why not?

His other questions are:

ARMY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

1. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the terms on which Mr. Bovenschen was brought from the War Office as a member of the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee?

(b) What are the qualifications for which he was selected as a Member?

1. (a) Will Government be pleased to state the date for the official move of the Government of India Secretariat to Delhi for the forthcoming winter?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state when the Government of India will be moving to Simla from Delhi for the next summer?

(c) Is there any intention to curtail the period of stay in Simla in the next summer?

(d) What are the offices of the Government of India Secretariat which will be moving up to Simla for the next summer in full strength and what offices will move up in reduced strength?

(e) Which of the attached offices now moving up to Simla will be located in Delhi for the winter?

next [illegible] Government of India

(f) Are [illegible] officers and members aware that [illegible] have to renew of establishme[illegible]s for the next their house lea[illegible] move down year long before the [illegible] Government to Delhi? If so, will [illegible] be pleased to make an early announcement on the subject of the move to Delhi and the move up to Simla next year?

GOVT. AND WHITLEY REPORT.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer will ask:

Will Government be pleased to state:

(a) If any correspondence has passed between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India on the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India;

(b) If answer to "A" is "yes," will the Government be pleased to place the said correspondence on the table? If not, why not?

(c) If it is a fact that His Majesty's Government expect the Government of India to bring in early legislation to give effect to the recommendations of the Whitley Commission? And if the Government propose to do so, If "yes", when?

Will the Government be pleased to state:

(A) Why the task of preparing the moral and material progress report "India in 1929-30" for presentation to Parliament was entrusted last year to officers of the Bureau of Information;

(b) Why the said report does not appear over the name of the Director of Public Information as in the past;

(c) Whether this innovation is only for last year or meant to be permanent.—A. P.

Khaddar And Prohibition In Kolaba

(From Our Correspondent).

PANVEL, Aug. 8.

Mr. J. G. Dhavan Acharya of Vaishya-Vidyashram Sasavera has announced his resolve to present Mahatma Gandhi with eleven lakhs yards of yarn before November 21, 1931. He has appealed to men, women and children in Kolaba District to contribute their quota to carry out this resolve. Quick response came from Pen, where Messrs. Limaye and Modgi have promised him to supply one lakh yards of yarn. Mr. Modgi has placed a Yeroda Charkha at Mr. Dharav's disposal for presenting it to any sister who will spin 10,000 yards before the stipulated period.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Kene, a teacher of the Vaishya Vidyashrama has been touring in the Southern part of Kolaba District, meeting traders and shopkeepers and getting them to sign a pledge to the effect that they will no longer order a yard of foreign cloth. Most of them have also sealed their stocks of foreign cloth. He has finished this work, which has been specially entrusted to him by the Kolaba District Congress Committee at Mahad, etc.

The auctions of toddy shops and booths had to be postponed at Panvel on August 6.

HAJ PILGRIMS, BOMBAY & KARACHI: REFUND OF RETURN PASSAGE MONEY

The following interpellation and reply will be read with interest:—

Mr. Syed Muniwar, M.L.C.:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to certain defects in the relevant regulations affecting the refund of Haj pilgrim passage money, thousands of rupees were claimed and recovered by the shipping companies from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or directly appropriated by them as their own money, though in reality the amount belonged to the pilgrims and should have lapsed to Government for the relief and repatriation of destitute pilgrims, in the event of there being no claimants to the same;

(b) the amount so appropriated every year since the year 1926;

(c) whether there is any provision in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act authorising Government to inspect the books of shipping companies with a view to ascertain the amount of unused and unclaimed tickets that has lapsed to them;

(d) whether it is a fact that a certain shipping company has consistently evaded payment to the legal heirs of deceased pilgrims when they applied for refund of return passage money through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

(e) if the reply to (d) is in the affirmative, whether Government consider it advisable to introduce the system of deposits to the exclusion of the system of returns tickes as recommended by the Haj Inquiry Committee, to remedy the evil in the future?

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain: As the Honourable Member is aware, the Local Government are merely the agents of the Government of India in regard to "Haj Pilgrimage". Their information is, however, as follows:—

(a) It is a fact that owing to certain defects certain Shipping Companies refused to refund monies due on unclaimed unused return passage tickets and that a large sum of money had to be refunded to one of the Shipping Companies as a result of these defects.

(b) It is not possible to state the amount withheld by Shipping Companies since the year 1926 as the Pilgrim Department has no means of ascertaining such figures from the books of the Shipping Companies concerned.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

(e) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the recommendations of the Haj Inquiry Committee.

MR TAIRSEE'S SERMON

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Lakhmidas Raoji Tairsee in to-day's "Times of India" writing about Jinnah Hall incident that took place on Monday last under the caption "Mob Tyranny" tries to give a sermon on ethics of free speech etc. Mr. Tairsee, to me at least, is a puzzling figure so far as the public life in Bombay is concerned! He seems to be, if closely studied, an expert in changing colours. He compares the Jinnah Hall incident to past ones which took place when the Moderates or the so-called Liberals were denied by the citizens of Bombay the right of expressing their views. But Mr. Tairsee ought to bear in mind that the Moderates were never treated to the feast of lathis or knives or any deadly weapons. The public who did not agree with the Moderat denied only to hear them. N body objects to that. That is what happens not only in India but in all civilized countries even and Mr. Tairsee cannot be ignorant of this fact. Then Mr. Tairsee refers to Desh Sevikas' demonstration when the question of giving a civic Address to Lord Irwin was discussed by the Corporation. So far as I am aware, the Desh Sevikas used no force against the City Fathers. Only methods of persuasion were used by them and I do not understand why Mr. Tairsee should object to such methods. Mr. Tairsee has hopelessly failed in his comparison between the Dongri or Jinnah Hall incidents and the incidents that took place at the Moderates' or Corporation meetings. It is a foolish comparison. The opposition is certainly at liberty to express their denial to hear with whom they may not agree. But to use brute force or deadly weapons against them is surely not the method that should be employed by the oppositionists and I am much surprised to see Mr. Tairsee treating Nationalists to this sermon.—Yours, etc.

"JUSTICE".

Bombay, Aug. 6.

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New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
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Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5376	17 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
k Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.
x Nagato ,,	5991	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	---	@5 Oct

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(a) From Colombo.

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Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept.
Chunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,

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American Cotton Crop.

Liverpool Expected To Open 62 Points Down

The Crop Reporting Board has found it necessary to devise methods of anticipating and discounting weevil damage as a modifying factor upon the relationship between condition and yield. It has developed certain phenological data in recent years which have indicated that they had considerable value. Owing to these changes what are known as new methods of crop forecasting, the first Bureau Report given below proved far in excess of private expectations.

The American cotton crop is indicated at 15,584,000 bales with a condition of 74.9 per cent. on an acreage of 41,491,000 acres on August 1st. The ginnings amounted to 87,000 bales. The yield per acre is estimated 185.8 lbs. The average yield during the past 5 years was 154 lbs. and last year the yield was 147.7 lbs. and 155 lbs. in 1929-30. In the year 1926 when the United States of America produced the largest crop the final yield per acre was 182 lbs.

The present estimate is not a final one and before the last report on December 8 there will be many important changes. However, the immediate effect of the report will demoralise cotton market as those who are holding cotton both actual and forward must be losing heavily.

The drastic decline in the prices of raw cotton will have considerable adverse effect on industry and when the crop begins to move with heavy hedge-selling it will be almost impossible to sustain prices.

On the last closing of Chicago market, the Liverpool market is due to open at a decline of 62 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The continued good weather which has prevailed in the Southern States and further private estimates that the crop will total at 14,000,000 bales, drove prices to new low levels. Selling received encouragement by the unsettled conditions of the Grain and Stock markets and the lack of improvement in the Textile markets.

Many traders do not expect the world consumption of American lint to exceed 12,500,000 bales, indicating a further increase in the carry-over.

The Department of Agriculture reports a reduction of 39 per cent. in the use of commercial fertiliser as compared with last year, with 231 pounds used per acre, against 260 pounds last year. It is thought in some quarters that crop estimators are losing sight of this factor and also have been minimising the complaints of inset damage and shedding in Texas.

The Trade sent purchasing orders on the scale-down, and the better technical position led to pre-Bureau covering, but a bearish sentiment predominates. Prospective Farm Board sales to Germany had an unsettling effect, traders being uncertain as to the outcome of the negotiations and the influence which such sales would have on the market.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 8.22 plus 21. Lowest 8.07 plus .06.

N. Y. December highest 8.44 (10-21 a.m.) lowest 8.30 (11-28 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool, August 5:—

8-36 a.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—South Texas condition 50 per cent., weevil destroyed nearly every square and small bolls, crop will be very short. Condition all Texas 69 per cent.

11-34 a.m.: New York cables:—Nearby trend dependent on Bureau. Market looks lower unless crop outlook worsens.

11-40 a.m.: Liverpool market improved on short covering in narrow market.

4-06 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, weather cooler.

7-24 p.m.: Bureau Report far above expectations. Except sharp decline on Monday. Operators are buying. Do not expect trade to improve.

Reuter's cable:—New York market was nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government Report. Prices advanced on covering by shorts, later declined on general selling.

(1) "Lower prices unquestionable."

(2) "Expect a considerable decline at the nert opening. Recommend selling on advances."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Crop report has shocked the whole Trade, buyers will be reluctant, due to more than two years supply, as best we can judge from present indications on current rate of consumption. We are more than ever of the opinion that prices will ultimately go lower."

Messrs. Norden and Co., New York, cable:—

"Report intensely bearish, lower prices seem inevitable."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers. Liverpool cable:—

"Condition 74.9. Production 15,584,000 bales. Lower prices unquestionable."

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 6th Aug. 33,73,535
Same time last season ... 34,38,396

Exports from 1st Sept: to 6th Aug:

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	81,024	85,986
Continent	4,98,089	3,02,195
China	4,21,712	4,32,441
Japan	13,43,793	10,74,629
Coast Ports	25,014	23,999
U. S. A.	2,562	37,074
Total	23,72,194	24,56,324

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 6th August, 1931 2,17,572
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 6th Aug. 1931 ... 8,12,220
Same period last year 8,27,299
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 6th Aug. 1931 6,55,050
Same time last year ..... 8,53,741 ...24 a/c.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Liverpool Wheat:—
Oct. s. 3/10-1/2d. up 2-1/8d.
Dec. s. 4-1/4d. up 2-1/8d.
March s. 4/2-5/8d. up 2-1/8d.

Chicago Wheat:—
Sept. Dol. 48-3/4 1-1/2.
Dec. Dol. 52-1/2 —1-3/8.
March Dol. 55-1/4 —1-3/4.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom. 2,445,000 quarters.

London Linseed:—
August £8-5-0 up sh. 1/3d.
Market steady.

Argentine Linseed:—
Oct. 11.85 up 13.
Nov. 11.95.
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
Sept./Dec. sh. 15 up 6d.
Jan/April sh. 16 up 6d.
Market trading slow.

Wheat cable (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on Bullion cable and Commission Houses buying, but later declined on favourable weather, lowest outside markets

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY.
August 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 381 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 181 per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73 per ton.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	6	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	5	3
Silver, Ready	43	5	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	42	10	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	42	3	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 10.

Bengal Superfine	122
Bengal Fine	117
Bengal F.G.	112
Sindh-Punjab Fine	117
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	112
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	142
Nagpur Savner Fine	144
Yeotmal Fine	138
Arvi Fine	139
Amaroti Fine	137
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	137
Mulkapor Fine	134
Khndesh Fine	134
Muthia Fine	127
Muthia F.G.	122
Nanded Purna F.G.G S.	142
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	135
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	137
Purwah Sanavad Fine	137
Indore Ujjain Fine	137
Broach Fine	149
Broach F.G.	144
Compta Good	169/20
Jinja	210/45
Busoga	245/50

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 8-8-31	—15000	74000
Receipts yesterday 8-8-31	—1000	11000
Exports to date 8-8-31	—27000	42000
Stock at ports 7-8-31	—2763000	1571000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-8-31	—772000	549000
Stock at Liverpool 7-8-31	—966000	813000
Visible Supply 7-8-31	—5122000	3061000
Quantity in Sight 7-8-31	15000	13000
Quantity out of sight 7-8-31	—120000	106000

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, August 10.

Our market opened easy at Rs. 154 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 153|8 on tired long liquidation. Bears came in to cover their short interest and secure profits before arrival of Liverpool opening. Prices improved to Rs. 155 when the demand was satisfied and prices relapsed to Rs. 154 on renewed long liquidation.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 80 points and a further drop of 15 points was added to the opening decline. Our market declined to Rs. 150|4 and rallied on short covering. Later on Liverpool was 81 points down and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A 151.
Broach A|M 151|12.
Oomra D|J 130|4.
Bengal 116|12.
Oomra D|J 130.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

DECLINE OF 10 YENS.

Bombay, August 10.

August	117.10—10.30
November	110.10 .10.90
February	110.00—9.90

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 10.

	To-day	Total
Broach J.A.	200	21,000

READY COTTON SALES.

August 10.

106 G. G. Kesha and Co. Barwaha 140
100 P. Crystal and Co. Badarpur 143
85 E. Spinner and Co. Bagalkot 170.
72 Motiram Vaghji Lakhtar 140
49 Motiram Amran 150
200 Motiram Wadhwan 142.
99 Motiram Sarangpur 127.
27 Motiram Bombay Press 125.
85 Motiram Mundra 146
21 Motiram Jalna 125.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In full-pressed bales

	8-8-31	Since 1st Septr This year.
Khandesh	93	324214
Central India	..	338824
Barsi and Nagar	6	168675
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	85598
Berar	..	583868
Central Provinces	..	372355
Total Oomras	99	1879334
Dholera	147	380287
N.W. Provinces	..	33097
Rajputana	..	52746
Sind-Punjab	106	122483
Broach	..	302207
Coompta & Dharwar	135	92759
Westerns-Northerns	..	48708
Cocanada	..	24
Tinnevelley and Cambodia	..	42014
Persian	..	1114
American	..	136714
Egyptian and African	201	323625
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	702
Total	738	3375815

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

	d	Y
Europe	163	581675
Japan and China	7525	1765565
Coast Ports	100	25014
Up-country by Rail	..	217572
Afloat in harbour from Europe, China and Japan	..	86053
Total	7788	2675819

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSO-

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 33/8, Highest Rs. 33/9, Lowest Rs. 33/6, Closing Rs. 33/7.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 34/7, Lowest Rs. 34/6, Closing Rs. 34/9/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Bales.
Khandeish	93
Barsi-Nugge.	6
Dholera	147
Sind-Punjab	106
Compta-Dharwar	135
East Africans	201
Cotton	738
	Cwts.
Wheat	12,380
Linseed	102
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	253
Gingellyseeds	692
Poppyseeds	143
Groundnut seeds	5,240
Castorseeds	7,072
Rice	7
Myrabollams	412
Cottonseeds	4,365
Gram	3,488
Joowar	2,165
Maize	8
Barley	1,277
Bajree	1,206
Coal	1,542 tons.

STOCKS & SHARES

SHARP DECLINES IN SYMPATHY. WITH COTTON.

Long Liquidation And Bear Pressure.

Bombay, August 10.

The weakness exhibited by raw cotton had an adverse effects on mill shares to-day. The market opened weak and prices kept on gradually giving very under long liquidation and Bear pressure. The weakness of mill shares extended to the miscellaneous section where Bombay, Burma, Tata Steel and Tram shares all registered declines. Cement Shares also ruled easy and in the absence of any support prices sagged. Government Securities were also with more sellers. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 682 and there was an attempt to harden prices which caused a rise of about Rs 2|8 but increased selling pressure depressed prices and closed at about the lowest level at Rs. 678|12 Fazal shares suffered much asd after opening at Rs. 325 declined to Rs. 315. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 360 and closed at Rs. 353-2. Trams were done at Rs. 97|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bombay Dyeing 68,2,81,77,78
Century 227,22,16
Colaba 87N
Crescent 57N
Fazul 325,18,13,15
Indore 336,30
Madhowji 11
Nagpur 333,15
New Great 123,18
Pearl 202,185,86
Simplex 56,52
Swadeshi 260,48,53,45
Burma 360,57,60,53
Hydro 103,5-10
Tram 98,97
Deff. 280
Ord. 20-4,19,18-12,19
Bundi 12-8
Indian 142,41
Katni Ord. 153
Alcock 203,200

MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

100 Ahm. Advance	261-4
50 Apollo	1-0-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8-0
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	678 12
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	213-4
500 Central India P.	113-12
100 Central India	315
100 Colaba	87-8
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	40
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3.9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	315 10
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103.2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	330
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	8-2
100 Khatau	72-5
100 Kohinoor	113-12
250 Laxmi	770
100 Madhowji	11-4
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	35
1000 Morarji	350
50 Mysore	95
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	118-12
100 New City	50
250 Pabani	115
250 Petari	183-4
100 Phoenix	270-0
10 Premier	1-6
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1620
250 Simplex	53 8
100 Swan	65-0
100 Swadeshi	245
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20-0
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1310
1000 Western	680

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	65
50-25 Central	15-c
£10-5 Eastern	66-0
500 Imperial	360
500-125 Imperial Cont.	210
100-50 India	74-12
5 Union	3.2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-8
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	141-4
100 Katni 1st P.	103.8
100 Katni 2nd P.	106.4
40 Katni Def.	638-12
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-2
100 Shahabad	155

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-13
15 New India	15 8
200-100 Oriental	1685
10 Vulcan	58xd

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	977-8
1000 Andhra Valley	552-8
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-8
50 Bom Tram	97-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-13
100 Tata Hydro	105-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1115
1000 Tata Power	382-8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	750
100 Amritsar Patti	101-8
100 Central Province	70-8
100 Dho. Barramati	85
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhon	55-0
500 Tapti Valley	567-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	40
30 Tata Steel D.	280
75 Tata Steel	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	200
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	177-8
50 Bom. Telephone	41-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-11
125 Bom. Burma Old	353-2
50 Bom. Burma New	133-2
100 Ind. Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	6-10
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	58-7-6
5 p.c. 1945|55 Tax Free	99-10

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B C Rate T T 1/5 32/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/8 3/4 Aug.-15 Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/8 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Oct.-Nov.
Banks Buyink T T 1/8 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/8 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16. Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 Oct.-Dec.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 3/8.

SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 83 3/4.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 8th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/8 10th inst. Nom.
Japan/London 2/0 7/16 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.83 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.36 8th inst.
London/Italy 92.30 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 7th inst; £4-4-11-1/2 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 12 15/16 7th inst.; 12 13/16 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 7th inst.; 12 13/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 7th inst.; 27 11/16 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 11/32 per cent. 7th inst.; 4 11/32 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 1/8 per cent 7th inst.; 5 1/8 per cent. 8th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent.
Money:—Call 4 per cent. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

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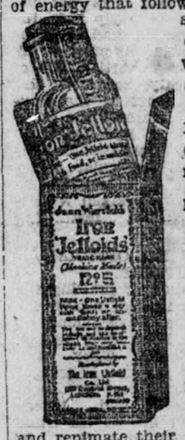

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3 B. C.

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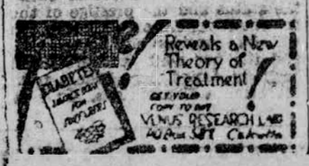
NEXT SATURDAY
Ramon Novarro
AT
PATHE CINEMA



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JUPITER
AND
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Ho hand In hand J1

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The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
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J2

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1931.

INDIA AT GENEVA LABOUR CONFERENCE.

SESSION VIEWED FROM INDIAN WORKERS' VIEW-POINT

A "EUROPEAN," NOT AN "INTERNATIONAL" GATHERING

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle," Mr. R. R. Bakhale who returned from Europe on Friday last after attending the International Labour Conference as an Indian Workers' delegate made the following statement regarding the activity of the Indian delegation.

"Industrial unemployment and restriction of the hours of work in coal mines were the two important subjects, among others, which loomed large in the discussions at the last International Labour Conference at Geneva. The former subject formed the main theme of the Director's report and, although no decision on it in the form of a convention or recommendation was taken, the discussion thereon served a very useful purpose in that it enabled the delegates to consider the problem from an international point of view and devise international solutions. Ten years ago, India ratified the Unemployment Convention passed by the Conference; but the Government of India have not yet seen their way to apply it in the industrial field. I had to complain and lodge my protest, in the Committee on Article 408 of the Peace Treaty, against this failure on the part of the Government and to inform the Committee that they had failed to carry out the international obligations in this particular instance, in spite of industrial unemployment having taken a serious turn during the last few years.

DISAPPOINTING OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

On the question of limiting the hours of work in coal mines, the attitude of the Government of India was not, I am sorry to say, quite satisfactory. They no doubt voted in favour of the coal Convention restricting the hours of work to seven and three-quarters a day; but at the same time they supported earlier in the Conference the proposal of th South African employers' delegate to apply the Convention only to European countries. Instead of boycotting it, if only the Government of India representatives had chosen to take part in the Coal Committee and convinced it that the Indian conditions required a standard slightly different from that adopted for other countries, the Committee would have, I feel confident, considered their case on its merits and possibly might have added to the Convention, as was done on previous occasions, a special clause to suit those conditions. However, the moral value of their vote cannot be ignored and Mr. Clow's declaration on behalf of the Government that the latter "will be prepared, in consultation with those best fitted to advise, to examine the Convention with a view to seeing how far its provisions can be adapted to Indian conditions," raises in us a legitimate hope that in the very near future the spirit at least of the Convention will be generously applied to India. The Indian employers' delegation, following the lead of the white overseas employers, boycotted the coal committee and had withdrawn from the Conference in protest against Mr. Tarlton's credentials being accepted by the Conference, when the Convention was voted upon. Mr. Fulay declared on behalf of the Indian workers' delegation that Indian workers were in favour of the Convention, that Indian conditions put hardly any insuperable difficulties in the way of it being applied to India and condemned strongly the indentured labour system prevailing in South African coal mines.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

The question of the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations was discussed for the first time and a suitable questionnaire to be sent to the State Members was adopted so as to enable the Conference to take a decision next year in the form of a convention. Mr. Mudaliar of our delegation urged that the age of admission should be 14, if not more; and the Government of India wanted it at 10. Having regard to the fact that the three Conventions limiting the age of admission of children in industrial and agricultural occupations and for seamen, have put the age limit at 12 in the case of India, the present proposal of the Government of India was definitely reactionary. Ultimately, however a compromise was effected and it was agreed that the views of the Governments, employers' and workers' organisations should be obtained as regards the age limit to be prescribed. I earnestly hope that our workers' organisations should insist upon the age limit being put as high as possible and in no case lower than the one recommended by the minority members of the Royal Commission on Labour for children in industrial occupations.

The consideration of the reports by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation on the working of the Conventions ratified by the State Members formed, as it always does every year, another piece of important work transacted by the Committee on Article 408 of the Peace Treaty under which each State Member is required to submit, to the Governing Body, annual reports on the application and working of such Conventions as have been ratified by it. This is one of the most important committees of the Conference where the action of each Government in respect of every ratified Convention is minutely scrutinised and breaches in respect of application or working of the Conventions are brought to the notice of the Conference. As a member of this Committee, I was surprised to find a statement of the Government of India in regard to the Hours and Weekly Rest Conventions that there was an absence of workers' organisations in India which they could consult when the Conventions were being given effect to by legislative action—a condition laid down upon every Government under the terms of the Conventions—when as a matter of fact the local Governments had been consulting the labour Unions from time to time and the Central Government had officially recognised the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. I protested against and challenged this statement and the Government of India representative, Mr. Dibdin, was fair enough to admit that that was a weak point in his Government's replies. I further complained that in revising the Railways Act in 1930 in order to give effect to the Hours' Convention in respect of the railwaymen—which Government did ten years after the adoption of the Convention—20 per cent. of the railway employees had been excluded from the benefits of the Convention and made to work 80 houurs a week. I also suggested that the Hours Convention should be soon so revised as to bring India in line with other countries.

WIDENING CONFERENCE SCOPE

Of the thirteen resolutions which the Conference considered and passed, five stood in my name and were, with slight modifications, adopted. They dealt with (1) the necessity of bringing in more countries within the International Labour Organisation so as to make its Conventions more widely applicable; (2) the necessity of making reports by the State Members to the Governing Body on the effect given to the Recommendations of the Conference; (3) the desirability of conducting enquiries into the working conditions in unorganised industries and non-industrial occupations; (4) the necessity and importance of giving representation on the International Labour Conferences to the native and coloured labour in the colonies and mandated territories; and (5) the necessity of holding, in Asia, an Asiatic Labour Conference. I attach great importance to the last two resolutions as I consider that, if honest efforts are made to give effect to them, the status and the prestige of the International Labour Organisation will be considerably increased and the non-white workers will begin to derive more benefit from the Geneva Conventions. In view of the rapid industrialisation in the East, the need of an Asiatic Labour Conference has been felt for a long time; and the unanimous adoption of the resolution about this Conference is a clear indication of the importance that the International Labour Organisation attaches to this subject. Besides giving more time and attention to the labour questions peculiar to the East, the Conference will, I have no doubt, help to stimulate the organisation of workers in many parts of Asia and strengthen those where they exist. I am happy to say that on these resolutions the attitude of the Government of India was sympathetic; and I earnestly hope that they will take the lead in inviting the Conference to India, if circumstances may not permit of it being held in China or Japan.

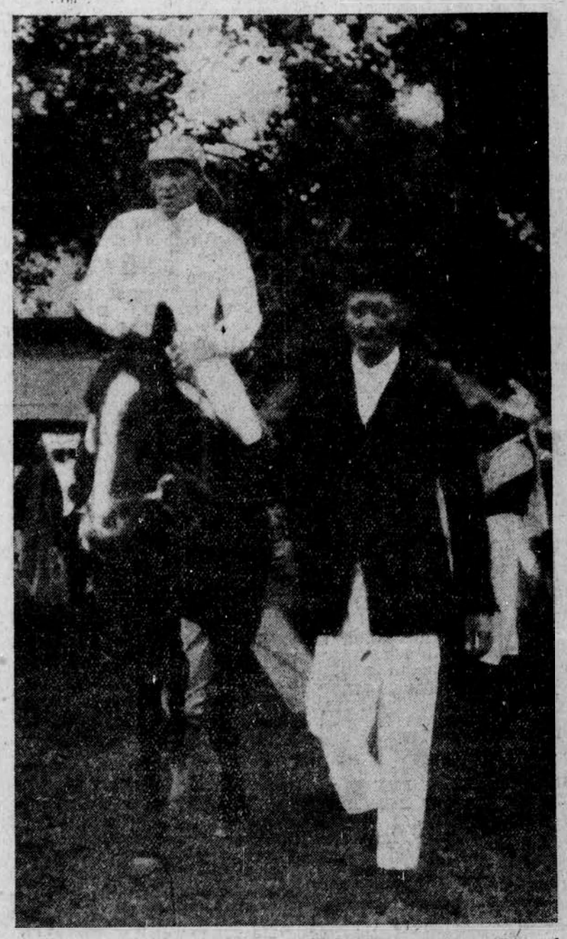
RATIFYING GENEVA CONVENTIONS

Another resolution of equal importance to Indian labour was the one moved by French Workers' representative, Mr. Johouax. It calls upon the International Labour Organisation, *inter alia*, to examine, particularly where the constitutional reform is in prospect, the machinery for the consideration, ratification and application of the Geneva Conventions. Having regard to the impending constitutional changes in our country, the resolution, though of a general character, is of special value to Indian workers whose future position under the proposals of the last Round Table Conference, is highly unsatisfactory. Without in any way interfering with the internal affairs of India, the International Labour Organisation has been given, under the resolution, the authority to use all its moral influence in securing for the Geneva Conventions such a place in the new constitution, as will make their ratification and application less difficult and more widely applicable. In other words, the I. L. C. influence will, I have no doubt, be used in strengthening the hands of our labour representatives on the Round Table Conference in their demand that the power of ratification and application shall be vested in the central authority, be it federal or unitary.

UNREASONABLE.

Lastly, there were the elections to the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation which proved to be exciting and even stormy. By Mr. N. M. Joshi's election, the Indian workers have no doubt succeeded in maintaining their substitute seat; but their efforts to secure an effective seat did not unfortunately meet with success. Under the new arrangements which will come into operation from the October of this year, the substitute delegates can go, attend and take part in the deliberations of the Governing Body along with the effective members and can even vote when any of the latter are absent. For all practical purposes, therefore, there is hardly any difference between the effective and substitute membership. This being so, one would have expected the European countries to be more reasonable, fair and willing to agree to divide the effective seats equitably so as to give effective representation to a few of the Asiatic countries and thereby satisfy their legitimate claims and national honour. I was, however, pained to find that they took to themselves five out of six seats and the sixth one they gave to another white country, Canada. This naturally raised a storm of protest on the part of Asiatic and other overseas countries such as South Africa and Australia; but their protest fell on deaf ears. Our Continental comrades have not yet realised that, if the dissatisfaction felt by the overseas, and particularly the Asiatic, countries is allowed to grow any further, the result will soon be such that they themselves will regret. It is high time that they understood that the raising of labour standards internationally could not be effectively done without the willing co-operation of the overseas, and particularly the Asiatic, countries and that such co-operation would not be forthcoming if the latter countries were not treated fairly and equitably and given adequate representation on the International Labour Organisation and its Committees. There is already a feeling which was freely expressed in the Conference that the International Labour Organisation was a European, and not an international, organisation; and the Continental countries have only helped to deepen that feeling by the manner in which they ignored the claims of other countries. The sooner they realise this, the better for them, the I. L. O. and for all concerned, I am glad, however, to say that the Director and the Deputy Director of the I. L. O. have realised this danger and I feel confident that they will use all their influence in removing the causes of the dissatisfaction by the time the next elections are held in 1934.

HORSE WHICH PAID RS. 1,443 FOR RS 10



'Al Hamil', who won the Damascus Plate Division II and paid Rs. 1,443-840 for Rs. 10. Bullock is in the saddle.

One of the three lucky ones who had backed "Al Hamil". He is seen smiling with his bundle of Rs. 1,443 notes.

Arrests In Dhrangadhra

POCKET OF NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVE SEARCHED

(From Our Correspondent).

DHRANGANDHRA, August 10.

The police authorities, to-day, searched the pocket of Sjt. Bhi-Khalal Kapasi, correspondent of the "Free Press",, "Prajamitra" and "Kesari", took his cards away while he was taking statement of Dahyalal a worker.

Other searches are being on Three boys were arrested in the morning.

SIR GEORGE RAINY

POONA, August 10.

Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member of the Government of India, who arrived here to spend the weekend with the Governor will be leaving to-morrow morning for Bombay.

Col. Keys, Resident at Hyderabad, who is also a guest at Government House, is leaving tomorrow.—A.P.

REACTIONARIES AT WORK

Empire Society's Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, August 10.

That opinion against India is hardening in Britain is revealed by the following cable to the "Hindu.":—

The Indian Empire Society in a statement of policy says: "In view of the grave communal situation, Law and Order must for a long time be excluded from popular control. The Deputy post of Governorship should be created to control Law Courts and the Police. The Society alleges grave abuses rampant in Municipalities and District Boards and therefore, it is necessary to retain powers superceding these, and it may become imperative to modify conditions under which they operate.

Protest Against New Ordinance

:0:

BURMESE LEADERS DEMAND DOMINION STATUS

THREAT OF LAUNCHING N. C. O. AND ECONOMIC BOYCOTT

RANGOON, August 9.

A representative Conference under the auspices of the leaders advocating separation of Burma from India passed resolutions protesting against the new Ordinance and certification of the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill, 1931; reiterating the demand for Dominion Status for Burma; urging the holding of a separate Round Table Conference on Burma; deploring the present situation in Burma and attributing it to the economic depression and expressing the fears of repetition in case the punitive measures were taken; criticising the Government policy which was described as lacking in appreciation of the need for the amelioration of the condition of masses, and urging Government to adopt the suggestions of leaders in this regard; authorising the in this regard:

authorising the Working Committee to launch Non-Co-operation and the Economic Boycott in the event of Government suggestions; and protesting against military excesses and high-handed acts in the undisturbed areas.

LEADERS' SUGGESTIONS.

The suggestions of the leaders mentioned above were made in a conference between the leaders and the Governor on the need for a conciliatory attitude in subduing the rebellion when the leaders suggested amnesty to certain leaders, and made certain other proposals.

BOMB EXPLOSION CASE JUDGMENT

1 Accused Gets 5 Years R. I. & 2 Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, August 10.

The assistant Judge, to-day delivered judgment in the Ratanpole Bomb Explosion Case. He found Dahyabhai guilty and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment; two others Sarabhai and Ashabhai were acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of 'not guilty' and remarked that "it was a conspiracy of the approver to involve three innocent persons".

It may be remembered that the bomb explosion took place on the 27th December last in the house of a tailor. The police arrested five persons in this connection, out of which one Babu turned approver, and Keshavlal was acquitted by the Lower Court. The other three were sent to the Sessions and the Judge passed orders as above to-day.

JINNAH HALL OUTRAGE

Bandra Youth Leaguers' Condemnation

BANDRA, August 10.

At a meeting of the Bandra Youth League held yesterday morning the following resolution moved by Mr. R.D. Baliwala and seconded by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim was adopted:—

"This meeting of the Bandra Youth League, severely condemns the recent organised hooliganism of hired 'goondas' and their merciless and cowardly attacks on prominent Nationalist Muslims, at the Jinnah Hall and fervently appeals to the Peace Committee, the Welfare of India League, the Bombay Corporation and other public bodies to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to condemn the said acts of hooliganism. The League also deplores the mysterious attitude of the Bombay Police which calls for severe condemnation at the hands of all peace-loving citizens."

Dr. Moonje Entertained

PREPARED FOR COMPROMISE WITH MUSLIMS

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, August 7.

Dr. Moonje, member of the R T.C. was given a farewell party last night by the officials of the Ideal Democratic Co., Ltd., of Nagpur. There was a large gathering of distinguished personalities at the "At-Home," and Messrs. Fulay, M.L.C., Barr.; G.V. Deshmukh; Dr. Paranjape were the speakers.

In thanking the management for the honour they had done him, Dr. Moonje said that the presence of Mahatma Gandhi at the next R. T. C. will have a tremendous effect in checking the propaganda that is now being carried on by the Conservative Party. He was ever prepared for compromise with the Muslims if the Labour Government was willing to hand over complete control of the Army, Foreign Affairs and other subjects to the future Federal Government.

COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI SAVED FROM DROWNING

Bhandari's Plucky Rescue

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 9.

Mr. Gilligan, the Collector of Ratnagiri went to swim in the sea, yesterday morning. He swam for some time and felt exhausted. He was pushed away by high waves. The D. S. P. and others who watched this from the shore called a Bhandari to help Gilligan. The Bhandari jumped into the sea at once and saved Mr. Gilligan who is doing well.

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